Bombay Gazette.

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VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1835. [No. 2,481.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give notice, that Parsee NOWROJEE MANUCKJEE Capurwallah, has bargained and sold unto THE COMMITTEE OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, all that piece and parcel of ground, with its Trees, Wells and appurtenances they now stand situate in the Valley to the East of Golungree Doongur or Flag staff Hill, near Pareil. If any person have any claim thereto by way of Inheritance, right, mortgage, prescription, grant or possession, they are to make the same known to HENRY WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq., Attorney at Law, within (14) Fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be for ever precluded therefrom.

JOHN VAUPELL,
Secretary of the Society.

BOMBAY;
AGRI. AND HORT. SOCIETY'S OFFICE,
28*th April*, 1835.

ગાડર ખબર*

ખબર · દીમાંથી · આપીએછે પારસી · નારેણજી · માણેકજી · જાપડ · વરસાદ · આવ્યું ઘાસની · ઉગી · ઉનદોયાનાજની · જેમીવાડી · નવા · પુલવાડીની · ધૂપરાઈ · ફરજારી · સંડલીને · આપેલ · લોકનો · ખટકો · અથવા · લોકે · તે · પર વાં · જેવાનાં · જરૂરો · નથા · કુથા · નથા · તેણે ને જોવાંઈ · ઉગાવું · ઉદેકે · તે · ધૂપ · ને · જે · પર ગાંગે · તે · ઉવસ્થાછે તે · રીતે · ચાહું · કરી · દેવાનું આપેજેછે કે લોકે · પરલ · આગલ · ગાલનજ · કુગર · અથવા · પરલે જોનાં · વાવટા માહીનાં · કુગરની · ઉગાસાગ · દયાનાં · મેદાન જે છે * કે ઉપર કરેક મહી અથવા મહી ઓનો · ઉદેક · સયો · વારેયાનાં ઉપથી અથવા · ગોરાના · મારાથી · મંથવા · પાપસરાથી અથવા · ચવાથી નથી · પોચતો · ઉદેકિતો · માજથી દોન · ૧૪ ની · મુદતમો · ફોરટનાં · વકીલ · ઉનરી · ઉકીમેમ · પાસીય · કેયકોરિટને · જરે ર · પદે · નકીનર · લેવટ · ધૂપી · તેણનો · દા વો · રદ · જાસે *

શ્રી · મુબઇની · જેમીવા ડી · નવા પુલવાડીની · ધૂપરાઈ · ફરજારી · સે વાની આપીયનો ૨૮ } જ્હોન · વા પેલ * યાનો · સેક્રેટરી * શ્રી · કિપરલ · ૧૮૩૫

જાહેર નામા

ह्या पत्रावरून वर्तमान कळावें कीं पा रशी नवरोजी माणकजी कापडवाला याणे पूर्व हींदुस्थानामीळ वागादत व जिराइत मंड ळिची सभा थांस परळांतील फनेदट फचा डॉ र अथवा गोलजी डोंगर याचे पूर्व दि शेचे खेडित आगा आहे तो आपली त्यांतील फळ पुष्पोत तर विहिरी वगैरे जें अवेल त्यासुद्धां घाटेकहून विकत दिल्ही आहे त्या दर कोणाचा दावा कींवा वारसा घाणवटिचा कींवा इनाम दारिचा कींवा भोगवटिचा व मेरे अवलोकनें त्याने आजपासून १४ दिवसां त तें सर्व एनेरिबिल्यन मारिश साहेब थांस कळवावें नाहीं तर त्याचे कधिंहि कहिं वा ग चोणार नाहीं मुकाम मुंबई डिकाणा वा गादत व जिराइत मंडळीचा कारखाना ता. २८ वी माहे आप्रील सन १८३५ इंसवि सोग आनं. पेल साहेब चीटणिवीशनि मंडळी

FOR SALE.

A Patent graphic TELESCOPE, by *Varley*, for taking views, &c., price 200 Rupees.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

Nesbit Lane, 29nd April, 1835.

A CARD.

THE undersigned begs to remind the friends of the Institution, that the usual Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, will take place at the Rooms of the Native Education Society, on Tuesday Morning next, the 5th proximo, to which those who take any interest in its proceedings, are respectfully invited, to attend at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. VAUPELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th April, 1835.

THE Managing Committee of the Education Society, having taken into consideration the establishment of a Saving Bank by Government, give intimation that they have determined to bring to a close the Saving's Bank which, has been conducted under their protection, and that from this time, no Money will be received, except such sums as are in the course of remittance, nor any further Interest allowed.

Depositors are requested to make application to the Rev. D. YOUNG, Acting Manager, by whom all Balances will be paid, or with consent of the parties transferred to the Government Saving's Bank.

T. CARR,
Chairman of the Committee.

Bombay, 29th April, 1835.

THIS day, Wednesday, the 29th Instant, at 11th A. M. Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE and Co., will submit for public sale, on the premises, in Apollo Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Limjee Dhiccajee and Co, a variety of new and second-hand Furniture, of superior description, comprising—Dining Tables, Circular and Oval Breakfast, and Drawing Room Tables, Sofa Tables, Couches, Dressing Glasses, a variety of Chairs of new and handsome patterns, Skreens, large and small Cots, with Bedding complete. Easy Chairs, Sideboards, Dressing and Washing Table, Wardrobes, Tea Caddies on Pillars, Work Table, &c. &c.

The premises are open, and the property on view.

N. B. The Advertizers feel justified in recommending this assortment to the notice of the public, and of parties furnishing.

NESBIT LANE, 18*th April*, 1835.

A CARD.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., beg to notify that in consequence of the principal part of the property, Advertized for Public sale to-morrow, Thursday the 30th April, at the residence of WM. FENWICK, Esq., Byculla; being disposed of by private contract, no sale by auction will take place, there still remains for private sale.

Lot No 1. An Elegant plate pier Glass in burnish'd Gold frame, with corresponding lower plate and white Statuary marble slab, supported by pilasters..... Rs 1,000

Lot No. 7. A pair of Screens, with red Damask Curtains, nearly new, dividing the front rooms..... " 450

These are now on view.

Nesbit Lane, 29th April, 1835.

NOTICE.

TO-MORROW Thursday, the 30th April, YATES and Co., will sell by public Auction 100 Hams, just landed, 30 dozen of Jams and Jellies, Mince Meat, &c., a large quantity of Embden Groats, Groat Powder, Farinaceous Powder, Pearl Barley, Pickled Tripe, red and white Herrings, Pickled Oysters, in Jars, bottled Fruits, some very good Champaine and Dutch Hock of superior quality, 100 dozens of Claret Glasses, a quantity of English made Boots of sizes, Curry Combs, articles of Saddlery, 2 cases of Ladies Muslins for dresses, Long Cloths, Sheeting do., Cambrics, &c. &c.

Also just received from China.

Some handsome China Screens of sizes and a variety of curious Baskets.

AT 1 P. M.

A Grey Buggy Horse, a Bay Horse with Buggy and harness, a bay Saddle horse, and any other Cattle or carriages that may offer, a large handsome Grey Buchim horse, steady and fast in harness with or without Tilbury and Harness.

Meadows Street, 29th April, 1835.

FOR SALE.

A Handsome English Mare upwards of 15 hands, color Chesnut, trots fast in harness and a pleasant saddle Horse, will be sold either with or without Buggy and Harness, price and particulars at

YATES AND CO'S.

Meadows Street, 29th April, 1835.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell, by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 4th Proximo, at their Rooms, the Effects of an officer deceased, consisting of a few articles of Plate, Glass and Queens ware, Double and single Barrelled Guns with a pair of Pistols, Double Poled Tents, Rowty and Necessary Tent, Books, a Palanquin, Wearing Apparel, Cooking utensels &c. &c.

Bombay, 29th April, 1835.

WITH reference to the public advertisement, dated the 21st February, 1835, inviting Tenders for the supply of 4,000 Toonds of Jaffna Tobacco annually, for the use of the Travancore Government, for two successive years, the Dewan of Travancore is prepared to extend the period of the contract to four years, on the same terms as those mentioned in the Notice above adverted to.

(Signed) SOOBROW DEWAN.
CIRCUIT CUTCHERRY,
Alwaye, 25th March, 1835.
(A TRUE COPY)
JOHN CALDECOTT.

FOR SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., the undermentioned Wines and Brandy.

From Barton and Guestier of Bordeaux—

Barsac	at	Rs. 25	per dozen	In one dozen Cases.
Red Hermitage	at	" 30	"	
Leovill Claret	at	" 20	"	
Monton Do	at	" 20	"	
St. Julian Do	at	" 15	"	
Fine Old Cognac	at	" 15	"	
" Cognac		" 12	"	

From Shaw and Maxwell of London.

Very superior Sherry	at	Rs. 25	per dozen	In 3 dozen cases.
" Pale Do	at	" 15	"	
" Brown Do	at	" 15	"	
" Bucella	at	" 12	"	

Bombay, 29th April, 1835.

For Passage to Liverpool, calling at the Mauritius.

THE new *Barque* AMELIA THOMPSON, of 600 tons Burthen, WILLIAM PIGOTT, H. C. S. Commander. This Vessel has an experienced Surgeon on board, and was built expressly for Passengers, with a height of 7 feet 3 inches between the Decks, and large cabins; and will sail on the 3rd of May.

Apply to the Commander, or to Messrs. MCGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co., at their office.

BOMBAY, 29*th April*, 1835.

For Passage to Liverpool.

THE fine fast sailing Brig "BRIDGET," 405 Tons Register, CAPTAIN CROSBIE, has two spacious and airy Poop Cabins disengaged; will sail on the 1st May. Apply to the Commander at Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co's.

Bombay, 29th April, 1835.

For Freight to Madras.

THE fine new Ship PREMIER, of 300 tons. H. BYRON, Commander will positively sail for the above port on the 10th proximo,—Apply to Captain Byron, at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1835.

For Freight to London.

THE well known Ship SCOTIA, Capt. RANDOLPH, will sail in the course of next month.—Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL, AND Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1835.

For Passage to Liverpool.

THE new Ship EUCLES, Captain SMITH, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will be dispatched on 24th proximo.

Apply to the Commander at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

Rampart Row, 29th April, 1835.

For Passage to Scotland.

THE new Ship TROPIC, J. KING Commander; will sail about 5th proximo. Carries a Surgeon, and has good accommodation for passengers; plans of which may be seen at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

Rampart Row, 29th April, 1835.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE Ship PRINCE REGENT. 1,000 Tons, W. BOURCHIER Commander; this vessel was lately one of the regular Ships in the E. I. Co's. Service, has spacious accommodations for passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will be despatched again to London about the 3rd May; has space for a few tons of light freight. Apply to Captain BOURCHIER, or to ADAM, SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1835.

TO BE LET.—From the middle of next month. The well known Commodious House, called Hope Hall, which is now under thorough repairs.

Do. do. From 1st Proximo, a delightful airy residence at present in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick, Esq., and also the House in the Nesbit Lane, lately occupied by Capt. Ross, for particulars,—Apply to JUGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 29th April, 1835.

NEILGHERRIES.

W. DAVIS AND CO. respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public, their new shop is now finished, and that the supplies on hand, together with those under way from Bombay, comprise a general and extensive stock of the usual articles of consumption.—Soft goods, &c.

They beg to express their willingness to render assistance to Gentlemen proceeding from Bombay to the Hills, in securing furnished quarters beforehand, clearing Baggage through the Custom houses, providing Carriage, &c. They are enabled to do so with the greater facility being proprietors of half a dozen houses, as also being intrusted with the charge of several others,—and having respectable Agents at Bombay, Callicut, and Tellichery.

They also respectfully inform the public that owing to the competition now allowed, prices of supplies o all kinds are brought down to a fair standard,—carriage up to the Hills is much cheaper than formerly, and many snug Cottages, fit for the accommodation of a small family or two single Gentlemen, rent at Ootacamund at 40 or 50 Rupees per mensem—while those at Kotagherry are much cheaper.

Gentlemen who would avoid any risk, might go round the safe road from Callicut via Paulghaut (or proceed by water as far as Panany) sending their Baggage direct thro' Carcoor.

Any commands addressed to W. D and Co. Neilgherries, or sent to the care of Messrs. EDULJEE MANOCKJEE AND Co., Appollo Street, Bombay, will be quickly attended to.

Ootacamund, 11th April, 1835.

ON the 9th day of May next, at noon, about 130 three dozen chests of General Palmer's Bordeaux Claret, will be put up for sale by auction, for cash, at Messrs. FORBES and Co's. Cotton Screw premises, No. 3 The Wine will be sold in single chests, to accommodate purchasers, and samples may be tasted on the day of sale. For further particulars apply to CURNANUND SADASEWJEE.

Bombay, 29th April, 1835.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs FORBES and Co., a few Butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 500 per butt, for Cash.

Bombay, 29th April. 1835.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MAOVICAR, BURN and Co.

Superior Sharzberger
Moselle, Vintage
1827 in 3 doz. cases 28 Rs per doz.
Do. Hockheimer vintage 1819 in 2 doz. cases at.....32 do.

Received direct from Messrs. MUMM, GIESLER and Co. of Frankfort and Cologne, and *Daily expected* from the same house a small quantity of best Brown Creaming Champaigne.

ALSO

Cockburn's Leith Sherry
6 dozen cases at 24 Rs per doz.
Geneva in cases and Carboys,

Rampart Row, 29th April, 1835.

TO BE LET—A very commodious well situated Airy Bungalow, called the "Mount Stay's is in excellent repair, and ready to be entered immediately. For particulars apply at the office of the late AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY, in Town.

BOMBAY, *29th April*, 1835.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1835.

1 Prize	of	100,000		100.000
2 Ditto	of	50,000	each	100,000
1 Ditto	of	25.000		25,000
2 Ditto	of	10,000	each	20.000
10 Ditto	of	5,000	do	50.000
10 Ditto	of	1,000	do	10,000
20 Ditto	of	500	do	10,000
36 Ditto	of	250	do	9,000
600 Ditto	of	110	do	66,000
682				3,90,000

Tickets and shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at FROMMURZE SORABJEE'S, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, vizt.—

Whole Tickets at Rupees 125 each.
Half....do...at.. ".. 63 "
Quarter..do...at.. ".. 32 "
Eighth...do...at... ".. 16 "

TERMS CASH.

Bombay, 29th April, 1835.

FIFTY-SIXTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and shares in the 2d Class of the above Lottery are for sale at FROMMURZE SORABJEE'S opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, vizt:

Whole Tickets at Rupees..90 each
Half ditto ....46 "
Quarter ditto.... .... ..23 "

The Holders of undrawn tickets in the First class of the above Lottery are requested to forward their Tickets to FROMMURZE SORABJEE, for renewal in the 2nd Class, with the following amount, vizt.

For the remaining whole Ticket, Rs....75 each
Do half.....38 "
Do. quarter.....19 "

TERMS CASH.

Bombay, 29th April, 1835.

FIFTY-SIXTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

Tickets and shares in the Second Class of the Lottery for sale by BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE Dantra, at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co., at the following prices, viz.

Whole Tickets....at Rupees 90 each.
Half.....do.....,,.....46....,,
Quarter...do.....,,.....23....,,
One Eight.do.....,,.....11½...,,

The holders of undrawn tickets in the first class of the above Lottery, are requested to forward them to B. N. D., for renewal in the second class, with the following amount, viz.

For renewing the whole ticket Rs. 73 each.
Ditto.....half ditto....37
Ditto.....quarter ditto...18½

Terms—cash.

Bombay, 29th April, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance,..... ,, 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ,, 2
Bills of Lading..... ,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each ...., 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *29th April*, 1835.

TO be Let—A small upper roomed House at Ghourpdavee, lately vacated,—Apply to DHACKJEE DADAJEE.

Bombay, 29th April, 1835.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

At Bombay, on the afternoon of the 24th inst., MEERZA MAHOMED JOHN, Esq., the son of the late Meerza Mahomed Ally Khan.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

Asst. Surgeon D. Munro, Civil Surgeon, from Calicut.
Capt. W. Wyllie, A. A. General, from Poonah.
Lieut. Wingate, Engineers, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. & Adjt. L. M. McIntyre, E. Regt., to Poonah.
Assist. Surgeon M. Stovell, 9th Regt., to ditto.
Lieut. W. Wyllie, 8th Regt , to Europe.
Surgeon H. F. M. Cockerell 20th Regt., to Rajcote.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

April 24th, The Hon'ble Company's Cutter Nurbadah, A. H. Gardiner, Midshipman, in charge, from Mandavie.

25th, French Brig La Navarin, B. Guerin Master, from Bourbon 19th February.
27th, Barque Avoca (Free Trader) J. Boadle Master, from Table Bay 11th February.
28th, Ship Sherburne, T. Warren Master, from London left 16th November and Cape 5th February.
For Passengers.—See Leading Column.

DEPARTURES.

April 25th, His Majesty's Ship Andromache, H. D. Chads Esq., Capt. to Sea.
Passenger.—Mrs. Thompson.
Do Ship Hind, Mahomed bin Hahud, Nacquedah, to Siam.
Do. Portuguese Brig Santa Anna, J. F. de Olivera Master. to Demaun.
Passenger.—F. J. Marques.
28th, Brig Rampertap, Seedy Belall Nacodah, to Bhownuggur.
Do. Ship Rooparell, John Wilson Master. to Tellichery, Alepie, Madras and Calcutta,

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching were.
Ship Wm. Ritchie..	Uncertain..	Liverpool.	Uncertain
John Campbell	Ditto.....	Clyde.....	Direct.
Prince Regent.	3rd May....	London..	Ditto..
John Marsh. Caledonia... Otterspool.. Mona.....	Uncertain..	Liverpool..	
Amelia Thompson	3rd May...	Ditto.....	Mauritius.
Brig Bridget.....	1st ditto...	Ditto.....	Direct.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—John Marsh, Prince Regent, and Amelia Thompson.
Do. Liverpool.—Otterspool, and Bridget.
Do. Bengal,—Colonel Newal, and Lord Castlereagh.
Do. China.—Caledonia, Lady Grant, Helen, Charlotte, and Hormusjee Bomanjee.
Do. Glasgow,—Tropic.
Do. Singapoor.—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Do, Macao.—Cassandre, and Sussana.
Do. Malay Coast,—Mackbar, and Fazell Kurrim.
Do. Clyde.—John Campbell.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Receiving Ship Hastings.—Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel.—Aurora.
Do. Do. Sloop of War.—Clive.
FREE TRADERS. John Marsh, Otterspool, Caledonia, Tropic, Prince Regent, Mona, Colonel Newal, Bridget, Amelia Thompson, William Ritchie, Kent, Lucies, Ospray, Columbia, Scotia, Premier, Lord Stanley, Avoca and Sherburne.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Maakbar, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Lord Castlereagh, Cornwallis, Fort William, Caledonia, Ann, Fazil Kurim, Pascoe, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Lady Grant, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Futtallbarry, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Allielevie, George Cruttenden, Golconda, Barque Shaw Byramjore, Pittamber, Savoy, Dadioy, Dowlut Pursad, Brig Robert Spankie, and Prim.
Portuguese,—St. Anna, Cassadore, and Susana.
French.—Naraine.
Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's,—Fatell Kurrim.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	131	123
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, a 1st class,	107 ¾	071
Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class....	107	107
Do. 1041, a 1040, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	107 *at*	11
Third five per cent Loan.....	110	110
Bills on England.....	2s.	12s.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	107¼	7¼
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101¼	101¼
Canton Bills,.....	210½	210½
Spanish dollars per 100,.....	2212	21½
Sovereign each,.....	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

April 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
29th Wednesday.....	0 4	0 17
30th Thursday.....	0 30	0 44
May 1st Friday.....	0 59	1 15

To Correspondents.

JUSTICIA has been received.
A SUFFERER will see we have noticed his letter, editorially.
GLENCAIRN we shall notice in our next.
WE are much obliged to HELLENICUS for his contribution, but it is scarcely calculated for a newspaper.
A HALF DROWNED MAN, on the subject of the present state of the Colabah ferry, we shall notice in our next.
BRUTUS has all the vice of the character he assumes, without any of the virtue. His attack is as unmanly as it is ungenerous. But how came he to think a Newspaper could take up his quarrel?"

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last are, the French Brig *Navarino*, Gourin, Commander, from Bourbon the 19th Feb. on the 25th Inst.; the Barque *Avoca*, Boable, Commander, from the Cape, 11th Feb. on the 27th; and the Ship *Sherburne*, Warren, Commander, from London the 15th Nov. on the 28th Inst.; touched at the Cape. *Passengers per Sherburne*,—Mrs. Baumgardt, and Child; Miss Rose; K. Murchison, Esq., Govr. of Penang; Col. Baumgardt, H. M. 2d Queen's; Ensign T. A. Nixon, Ditto; G. Malcolm, Esq. C. S.; R. G. Lancaster, Esq.; and four servants.

BY the ST. HELENA report received yesterday, we learn of the arrivals and departures there of the following vessels from this Port. The Ship *John Stamp*, Young, on the 28th Nov., sailed the same day; *Mary Bibby*, Neale, on 3d Dec. sailed on the 4th; *Bounty Hall*, Harding, on the 27th Dec., sailed same day; *Robert*, Blyth, on the 2d Jan.; *Lady Feversham*, Webster, on the 5th Jan.

WE observe the *Futtay Salam*, J. Keys, Master, from Bombay, had arrived at Calcutta on the 11th instant.

IN the *Madras Courier* of the 16th instant, we see reported the trial of an action at the instance of Col. LETHBRIDGE of the Madras Infantry against Capt. Charles Henry BEST of the Madras Artillery, for the seduction of Mrs. Lethbridge. The crime of seduction (for it is a crime of the highest nature, notwithstanding it has pleased our legislature to resist every attempt to bring it within the operation of the criminal code) is happily of such rare occurrence in India that the present case, will, we are sure, attract the attention of society at large.

Capt. Best, it would appear from the trial as reported, had been on intimate terms with the Plaintiff, and had received at his hands every kindness and attention. He had been a frequent guest at the Plaintiff's table, and had ample opportunity of witnessing the harmony and kind feeling which existed between him and his wife. Capt. Best having been about to quit Kamptee (where he and Plaintiff resided) a farewell dinner was given on occasion of his leaving, but, altho' he was the principal character in the piece, he failed to make his appearance. Colonel Lethbridge was one of the party, and on his return to his own house, he found his wife had left him. On inquiry, it was discovered that she had been seen, in company with Captain Best, at a place called Goongaum,—two day's march from Kamptee. The circumstances detailed in the evidence bore out the charge of seduction. We cannot pretend to say whether the report before us contains all the evidence or not, but if it does, we must confess we have scarcely ever read or heard of a case of seduction where so little art, so little design,—so little of that species of management which generally is resorted to,—and that necessarily, for the accomplishment of such an object, was attempted to be proved. All that the report shews is that Captain Best had become acquainted,—dined frequently, and was seen two days after he had left Kamptee, in company with Mrs. Lethbridge. The damages were laid at Rs. 30,000, and the Jury gave Rs. 10,000. No defence on the fact of seduction was offered, but the Counsel for the defendant urged, in mitigation of damages, that there was no evidence of any great breach of friendship, or that the Defendant and Plaintiff had been on very intimate terms, and that the Defendant was not in a situation to pay heavy damages, his pay being not more than Rs. 400 a month. An abridged account of the trial will be found below. The portion of the evidence which we have left out, relates only to the terms on which Col. Lethbridge and his wife had lived prior to the elopement with Captain Best.

A Correspondent who signs himself a "SUFFERER" gives us an account of certain proceedings had against him and his property under a warrant of one of the Provincial Courts. He states that a Nazir came to his house a few days since, and produced an order, written in the Mahratta language, and signed by the Assistant Judge which, the Nazir said, authorised him to sieze and take possession of the several articles of furniture, &c., enumerated in the order, and added that unless security was given at that moment, he must remove the attached goods to his office. After certain conferences, the goods were allowed to remain in a SUFFERER'S possession. If we understand our Correspondent rightly, his goods were seized under some warrant issued by the Assistant Judge *before* his case came to be heard by the Judge. If so, we must say, that whether done under a given "Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation" or not, the act itself is oppressive,—the Law under which it was done, unjust. We were not aware that the laws in the provinces,—crude, and ill-digested, and oft-times arbitrary as we know them to be, were altogether so objectionable. The Laws of England, altho' in themselves a mass of contradiction and confusion, and perhaps, taken as a whole, forming a chaos of legislative incapacity not equalled by the statutes of any other nation in Europe, still, 'midst all the inconsistences with which they teem, and all the doubts and difficulties they create, have they preserved a spirit of freedom in dealing with and treating of the liberty of the subject, which must excite the admiration of all. Yet even in that system there is one stain left,—a stain to remove which many efforts have been made, but ineffectually. We allude to the arrest of the person on affidavit made by any rascal or man of straw who may, whether stimulated by revenge, or hopes of gain, choose to make affidavit to a certain amount of debt. That is bad enough, but that a man's property should be removed from his house, and proceedings of the nature a *Sufferer* speaks of taken on any warrant issued *before* the Trial of the cause, is an

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outrage so gross that we hope, for the sake of the character of British Justice, the law under which it was erected will be expunged from the Record of which it forms a part. It is to be hoped the attention of the Law Commission will be directed to this and the many other anomalies which disgrace the proceedings in the Provincial Courts of this Presidency.

The case, it would appear from the *Sufferer's* story, was prejudged for the contest during which the property belonging to *Sufferer*, to the extent of Rupees 8,20 remains attached under the warrant, for a claim amounting to only Rupees 400!

A Sufferer's letter contained matter objectionable for publication.

IN the *Madras Courier* of the 17th instant there is a detailed account of the trial of Henry Ferguson, Commander of the Ship *Henry Tanner*, for a common assault upon *John Williams*, a Seaman of that vessel. We believe there is no subject that requires more attention, and has received less, than the power with which the Captains of vessels ought to be invested in preserving subordination among the Crew while on the high seas. Of late, however, in the tolicness of reformatory zeal, and with a jealousy for the liberty of the subject which would be praise-worthy if shewn in relation to circumstances of a different character, the authorities seem determined to check every thing like an attempt to preserve discipline on board of Ships by any means other than fair words, and a Captain, if he exceed those bounds is sure to be mulcted in heavy damages. So long as the power of a Commander is left so undefined as it at present is, so long will a voyage of any length be dangerous, from the meanness to which crews of English Sailors, if they can safely assert that there is scarcely a vessel that arrives here from England, but has had some mutinous ones during her passage, or a mutinous spirit among the crew. The sailors know the very time when their Commander has ever been, and his wish to be guarded as he is, is construed by them into fear. Is it to be wondered if most unfortunate should follow? But we now only wish to call out to form of Capt. Ferguson or his conduct. He did not exceed the small authority he had, to the best of his recollection. Williams was insolent to him, as has been proved, was there no other charge but a personal attention, and that, before a crowd by his own brother Commanders, of whom he cannot be surprised if others do not respect the dignity of the quarter-deck, when they themselves so far forget what is due to their own respectability as to exchange blows with a Sailor on shore, to them, secret spot. But Capt. Ferguson was not satisfied with striking Williams with his fist, but coolly struck him with a dagger which he had concealed it his breast, and inflicted a wound, and further regretted that he had not sent the dagger deeper into Williams' body. If Capt. Ferguson was provoked when he struck the dagger into Williams (and in all charity we shall suppose he was) is it for that he was only charged with a common assault? Capt. Ferguson's intention was not the less criminal, that the wound inflicted happened to be a small one, and it was more owing to good fortune than any design of his, that Williams escaped as he did. The wound healed up in a few days. The Jury found Capt. Ferguson guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of Rupees 500 to the Crown, and be then discharged.

THE *Singapore Chronicle* gives us some accounts of the Sylph, and the Opium saved by the Clive. The paper is of rather an antient date, being 14th February last, but we notice the matter with a view to informing the public of an act of generosity which the said Paper says has been perpetrated by Captain Hawkins on behalf of himself, his Officers, and Crew. We ever heard and knew Sailors to be,—what they proverbially are, careless of money, but we were not prepared for the generous so much in the wholesale, as the Papers we allude to gives Captain Hawkins credit for. But let the Paper speak for itself:

"It gives us also pleasure to notice "that Captain Hawkins has availed him- "self of an appropriate opportunity of "gratifying his benevolent feelings in re- "linquishing for himself and the officers "and crew of his ship (under their own "unanimous concurrence) all claim to sal- "vage on property saved belonging to "Captain Wallace, who we regret to be "informed will be a severe sufferer, being "part owner of the *Sylph* and uninsured."

Now we very much doubt Captain Hawkins, or his Officers or crew gave any such assent as they are charged with, but if they did, then did they act,—not very wisely,—nor well neither. Of course we know that the world is as but a heedless garden, yielding spontaneously its most bountiful gifts to those who care not for to-morrow, and who fling away, with careless if not pious disregard to Mihy future, night and every thing which could lead to turn their minds earthwards;—to them the hands of all are open, the purses of all are at their service. We know that in their time of need they have only to ask and it shall be given. The recollections of their own generosity does of course stimulate others to be equally liberal. We say we know such to be the case (a while does not?) but even then we think the Singapore Chronicle ought to have considered that it is at any time rather difficult an affair to get an assembly of about seven persons to be unanimous, in throwing up a right which would only go to benefit those who did not stand so much in need. Indeed, we should have rather thought and expected that the parties interested in the Opium would have been the parties more particularly called upon to make a display of their generosity. Capt. Hawkins, his Officers, and Crew risked their lives, and labored for (we believe) upwards of 14 days,—and night and day during that time, in saving property, somewhere about the value of £100,000, for the use, benefit, and advantage of certain rich merchants in Calcutta, and which property, had not the Clive arrived to opportunely, would have been devoured and destroyed by certain sea attornies in those regions, as the Captain, Officers, Passengers and crew of the Sylph had, at the moment of the arrival of the Clive, been giving the last touch to a fabric, in shape of a raft, for their deserted, the property would have all be lost. The Clive, however, saved it, and then. We believe the salvage allowed by Law, in such cases is one third of the value of the property saved. That amount was claimed but refused, being considered too much. Now we should like to know who charge the underwriters or others interested in the cargo could have on the generosity of Capt. Hawkins, his officers, or Crew, when they would desire to make even a rate the law gives effect to? Indeed the generosity of those parties would not have exceeded its proper bounds had they claimed a larger sum than one third to those who had saved the property.—If that, however, Capt. Hawkins had no right to complain, but he was justified in acting on their own system of generosity, and insisting in the performance of the Bond, in insisting for a sum amount as a Court of Law would give him.

We believe a reference has been made to the Supreme Government on this subject, and we have it that certain parties high in office, claim a share of the windfall,—such share to them appertaining of right, as by usage and custom warranted, but we don't believe it. As well might a man have claimed a Waterloo medal because a Regiment was in the battle, while he has been puralizing on the Mountain of Wales.

MUCH to our surprise and astonishment we see by the *Madras Herald* of the 4th instant that Don Manoel de Portugal, late Governor of Goa, and who had taken his passage for Europe on board the Ship *Ganges* from this Port, left the Ganges, and landed at Changoucherry. Looking to the present condition of Goa, and the part Don Manoel was said to have taken in the original revolution which led to the deposition of the legitimate Governor, we cannot help thinking there is something very suspicious in his present conduct; at all events he will owe it to himself, if he would wish to be thought as having had no hand, or been in any way instrumental in producing the late disturbances at Goa, as he alleged, to steer clear of the men who have usurped the Government. We hope no lurking longings after power have blinded this good old Gentleman so much as to make him attempt another experiment there. We say nothing of the extraordinary position he must feel himself placed in with the Bombay Government from having induced them to throw out (as is reported) some Rs. 8000 or Rs. 10,000 on his account in the payment of the passage money to Europe, but can he think it adviseable to trust his fate to such desperate fortunes as Goa seems to promise? An Aid-de-camp of his, named *Sanches*, has, we understand, made his appearance in Goa, and given some sad accounts of the treatment the Ex-Governor *Don Manoel*, and his suite had received on board. It would appear from the Aid-de-Camp's representation that the Captain had commenced a system of low diet with a view to preparing the Passengers for the changes of climate they should have to encounter, and that, from an over solicitude for their healths, he had managed to curtail the allowances so much that Don Manoel thought it prudent to retreat while yet he had the opportunity, as, from the process of attenuence to which he had been subjected he had got as lean and slank as a weasel. Sir Roger de Faria has got the credit of this treatment. The Aid-de-Camp, it is said, asserts that Sir Roger had recommended a spare diet as being likely to bring the Ex-Governor to a proper sense of the predicament in which he was placed. The Counsellors de Castro, and da Costa, had also got the credit of bribing the Captain of the Ganges to carry thro' the praise worthy process of starvation, and for these very cogent reasons Don Manoel thought fit to leave the Ganges, and again trust himself on India soil. The Don and his Aid-de-Camp must have been much at a loss for a plausible excuse when they resorted to this ridiculous and unlikely tale, and still more to charge such treatment (if it had been received, which we dont believe) to Sir Roger de Faria, and the other Gentlemen. It is said the Aid de Camp had been sent to Goa on a mission from Don Manoel to negotiate for his return to the Government, but with what success we cannot at present say, although we have been informed that some short time after the Aid-de-Camp's arrival, a boat had been dispatched to the Coast to convey Don Manoel to Goa. What may be the effect of his appearance at Goa at the present moment, we cannot well pretend to predict, but as no change can be for the worse in that quarter, we at least hope further bloodshed will be avoided. The authorities at home must soon send out a sufficient force to assert and enforce the authority of the legitimate Governor, and all we can wish now is that among the servile tools for power and pelf by men who disregard right and authority, the people will be spared the necessity of embruing their hands in each other's blood.

As the Affairs of Persia at the present moment, excite much attention from its own distracted condition, and the danger there is, in consequence of its becoming a prey to the designing, at present we take from the Courier of yesterday the following extracts of letters received by the vessel from Bushire which arrived here on Monday last.

Bushire, 12th March, 1835.—I have to refer to the Overland letter by the departure of Hussain Ally Mirza, the Shah's son Sultaunt, with some 4,000 men from Shiraz to attack Ispahan. The delay exhibited by Hussain Mirza in advancing to the south is quite unaccountable, as he could have without good and sufficient reason, as there are to many Europeans in the country to point out to him the advantages of occupying Shiraz and Ispahan. Fear, therefore, of the Shahzade of Mazenderan is giving it some credit. This province, like Poorg with you, is, most impregnable, and I do not believe we will be able to conquer it without a Russian force. And when they have once got a footing as auxiliaries I suspect our game is up in Persia.

We have just now had a revolution here and Mirza Aly Khan has escaped. As the rest of Shah Abbas's regiments entered Bushire. Bakir Khan the Tuvesirkaun commander there is occupied by a serious revolution in Lingah Port; so that Russul Khan of Lamberoon is here paramount here at present. He has sent for Sheik Nasir and in the meanwhile has proposed a member of the late governor to act here for him. There are 500 1,200 of as wild looking a set of cut throats in the town as you can well conceive, and if the good folks of the Bazar see a thing suspected of a goods or chattels they will be fortunate.

Shiraz, 16th March, 1835.—I have just received from Shiraz letters that the mob of Ispahan excited by the Mooltah, have risen and expelled the prince of that City, and are now in open arms against Mahomed Mirza, so that the Shiraz troops will most likely get possession of the latter. The Mooltah is said to have made his escape to Koom. The Prince Royal's Surbaz have had a disturb with the inhabitants of Tehran and several persons have been killed. At the same time Mahomed Mehza, the Prime Minister, has been proclaimed a kafir by the Chief Cazee of Ispahan.—Altogether the question of the succession to the Throne of Persia does not appear likely to be settled so quickly as one would have at first supposed.

You will be sorry to hear of the death of poor Littlejohn on the 27th January. Those two scoundrels the Firman Ferma and Imam Kooly Mirza sent to his house and seized every thing.

You perhaps have heard that Hussain Ally Mirza was been dispatched from Shiraz at the head of 4,000 men to take possession of Ispahan. He was met by Sir Harry Bethune, who had advanced to Koomesha with about 2,000 troops and 4 guns. As far as I can learn the Colonel contrived to get between the main body of the Shirazees and their Baggage;—a few volleys then sent them to the right about, and the royal troops remained masters of the field with all the Baggage, Guns, and Arms of the Enemy. On this intelligence reaching Shiraz the Eel Khanee made the Firman Ferma a prisoner in the Ark. But Roozs Kooly Mirza, and Timoor Mirza, with several of their brothers, effected their escape to Berzgoon, where they are at present.—Sir Harry Bethune entered Shiraz on the 16th inst. at the head of 1,200 Infantry, 2,000 Horse, and 28 Guns. I have since heard that a force has left Shiraz for Cazween in order to besiege Walee Khan who has shut himself up in the Kala Soofid, and I fear it will be a difficult task to get him out of it. The rascal before his departure from Cazween stripped the place of every thing that could be possibly carried away.

Shiraz, 16th March, 1835.—I have only time to write a few lines by this opportunity, to say that, after the death of Futteh Alli Shaw, the eldest son of Abbas Mirza, now Mahomed Shah, marched from Azurbijan and took possession of his capital and treasure without bloodshed, although one of his uncles, Alli Shah had crowned himself and sent an army to oppose our advance. After a month's sojourn at Teuran a force was ordered to Shiraz under Sir H. Bethune and I was sent with him. Our army consisted of three Regiments of Infantry, 16 guns, and about 600 horse. When we approached Ispahan we found it in rebellion, and were obliged to make a forced march of 80 miles (which we performed in 30 hours) to save the Prince Governor. Our intention was to remain at Ispahan a month, in order that a body of 2,000 horse and two more Regiments of Infantry might join us; but we had only been 8 days there when we received information of an army having left Shiraz under the command of Hussan Alli Mirza to attack us. Upon this we immediately marched from Ispahan and arrived at Koomesha just in time to prevent Hussan Alli Mirza's advance guard of 1,000 horse, from entering that place. Three days after we met, and the Shiraz Army was totally defeated with the loss of all its guns, ammunition and baggage. We then pushed on for Shiraz and entered it yesterday, when Captain Shee, who commanded the advance guard, made the two brothers, Hoossain and Hassan Alli Mirza, prisoners.

The only serious loss our army has suffered has been in cattle from the want of provisions on the road the enemy having laid waste the country in his retreat.

Bushire, 23d March, 1835.—The project of steaming up the Euphrates to Beles is making great progress. Captain Chesney is daily expected by Colonel Taylor to arrive at the mouth of the Orontes with two iron boats. He is to be accompanied by Mr. Lynch of the Indian navy, as his first officer, a Physician, Surgeon, Engineers, Mates, an Artillery Officer with some guns &c, &c.—The Sultan has issued strong Firmans for every assistance to be afforded, and as the Pasha of Bagdad enters very heartily into the scheme, I hope it will not fail of being brought to a successful termination—Colonel Taylor states that the directors have advised him of the despatch of a large merchant ship with 200 Tons of coal for Bassadore, and 300 Tons for Bussorah.

France and England have compelled Mahomed Alli Pasha to become an obedient Servant to the Turkish Government, and to consent to pay tribute. The Pashalic of Orfah has, at the same time been taken from him.—The Coords of Rayas are in open revolt as they refuse to pay the taxes to be disarmed.

You will be surprised to learn that the late of Persia is already decided. The grand army that marched from Shiraz was completely defeated and dispersed by Sir Harry Bethune, with only two regiments of Infantry and about a thousand Horse. They lost the whole of their cannon and baggage. The action was fought near Koomasha, about 60 miles from Ispahan. On this intelligence reaching Shiraz a general rising took place which, after some alterations ended by the Firman Firma being made a prisoner by the Khan. Several of the young princes made their escape. The rest however remained quietly in Shiraz.—Your old acquaintance Wulee Khan has shut himself up in a strong Fort called the Kala Soofid, and seems determined to stand a siege. I have as yet received no authentic accounts from Shiraz, but no doubt exists as to the truth of these statements.

MADRAS.

SUPREME COURT,—APRIL 9, 1835.

CRIM. CON.

CHRISTOPHER LETHBRIDGE *vers.* CHARLES HENRY BEST.

Damages laid at 30,000 Rupees.

The advocate General, stated the case for the Plaintiff. The Plaintiff is a Colonel of Infantry, and the Defendant a Captain of Artillery—both in the Company's Service. The Plaintiff was married to Mr. Lethbridge in 1823,—the union was originally one of affection, they lived together 10 or 12 years and had three children. The defendant was on intimate terms with the Plaintiff and received from him every attention and kindness which it was possible for him to expect at the hands of a brother Officer. He was welcomed to the house and the table of plaintiff and had every opportunity of witnessing the harmony and feeling which prevailed with the Plaintiff and his wife towards each other—yet in spite of all the happiness he had been witness to, he had done the Plaintiff the bitter wrong to take from him the partner who had lived with him so many years in uninterrupted harmony and love:—When about to quit Kamptee, Captain Best was invited to a farewell dinner; but though it was specially upon the occasion of his leaving the place, Captain Best to the surprise of all, was not there. The Dinner however was partaken of, and Colonel Lethbridge, who was one of the party returned home between 9 and 10 o'clock, and then he found that his wife had left him.—The Plaintiff's wife at the time of the elopement was on the eve of her confinement and was subsequently delivered of a daughter at a place called Nelgaut. The Plaintiff hearing of this sent two female servants to take charge of the child—Capt. Best, who was with Mrs. Lethbridge when these servants arrived left the next soon after they came in. Mrs Lethbridge enquired after her husband, and wept when she was told that he was in great misery—she was in tears. That, if the Defendant had any feeling about him, and it is impossible to suppose him dead to all the finer feeling of the human breast, must have sung him more than any thing else—and if the learned counsel had known human nature, such a scene as this could not have taken place unless there were an affectionate bearing on the part of her husband and of fond reflections on her own.—The only redress which the law afforded the Plaintiff would be the damages awarded by the Court. There was hardly bitterness of spirit—hardly misery of mind—greater than his client must suffer to the end of his days from the deep injury he had received from the defendant.—The learned Counsel would not expatiate upon the circumstances which he would prove in evidence, with any view to influence the minds of the Court, for those circumstances would speak but too forcibly themselves; and the Court would grant such damages as will mark its sense of the unjustifiable, the unwarrantable and grievous wrong which the Defendant had perpetrated against the peace and the happiness of his Client.

The learned Council having concluded put in the Defendant's admission of the fact of the Plaintiff's marriage on the 18th December 1823, and called

Ramasawmy sworn.—Examined by the Advocate General.—I was in the service of Lieut. Colonel McNair of the Artillery—I was a horse-keeper at Kamptee and in that service in June and July last; and remember going out with my master's pony in the month of July—It was about the middle of last year that I took the pony to a large bridge near the church where a horse was posted—a gentleman was coming behind the pony—the pony was going fast and the gentleman Best was coming in a Bandy—the pony was drawing the bandy—the horse belonged to my master and the bandy to Mr. Best—Mr. McNair and Mr. Best were living in the same house. The bandy was put at 6 o'Clock in the evening—there was a mess dinner on that evening—after going along the road—a round about way,—we went to Colonel Lethbridge's house. Mr. Best stopped in the bandy—then the Lady came to the Bandy—she came from the back of the house—she came round—the lady was the wife of Colonel Lethbridge—I do not know of any message sent before the lady came out.—It was one Indian hour before the lady came out—immediately upon the lady's coming Mr. Best gave her his hand—got her into the bandy and drove off towards Nagpore—I went with them about 3 coss or 3 miles to a bridge—I went with them about 3 coss or 3 miles to a bridge—there was a bandy and horse posted there—the lady and gentleman got into that bandy and drove towards Nagpore—Mr. Best belongs to the Artillery.

John Mobray called, but did not answer.

Shaik Ibram sworn—Examined by the Advocate General—I am a dressing boy to Captain Best and

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POETRY.

THE BOAT OF F

[*From the Book of Beauty.*]

Let's take this world as some wide scene,
Through which, in frail but buoyant boat,
With skies now rude, and now serene,
Together thou and I must float;
Beholding oft, on either shore,
Bright spots where we should love to stay;
But Time plies swift his flying oar,
And on we speed—away, away!

Should chilling winds and rain come on,
We'll raise our awning 'gainst the shower;
Sit closer till the storm is gone,
And smiling wait a sunnier hour.
And if that sunnier hour should shine,
We'll know its brightness cannot stay,
And, happy while 'tis thine and mine,
Complain not when it fades away.

Thus reach we both, at last, that fall
Down which Life's currents all must go—
The dark, the brilliant, destined all
To sink into the void below.
Nor ev'n that hour shall want its charms,
If side by side, still fond we keep,
And calmly, in each other's arms
Together link'd, go down the steep.

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remember being at Kamptee last y[illegible] Jee before my master and went to Nagpore—Afterwards I went to a place called Goongaum—two day's march from Kamptee—My master came after I had been there one day, he arrived at night about 11 or 12 o'clock: there was a lady with him—I have seen her before—she was the lady of Major Lethbridge—they staid at Goongaum 2 days and slept in tents—Mrs. Lethbridge was delivered of a child there—was no body there except this lady and gentleman—there were three tents—in the large one the lady and gentleman lived and in the smaller ones there was baggage—there were tent walls in the large tent. There was only one cot in the room in which the lady and gentleman slept—the palankeen was between the tent walls—they eat together in the same place—I went with the lady and my master to a place called Tankiegaut and to Bellary where they were two months and a half going—they lived there 5 months—There were two cots in the same room; Beebee Sahib slept on one cot and my master on the other.

Cross-examined by Mr. Teed—I have been a long time dressing boy to Captain Best—I did not take any thing in preparation for a lady's coming—My Master bought a palankeen at Kamptee because he was sick—Captain Best sent me down here—I received a subpœna yesterday—I left master at Bellary and came down here by his orders.

Re-examined by the Advocate General.—My master travelled on horse back and the lady in the palankeen; I took the palankeen to Goongaum leaving my master to come his own way:—

Aur eodium sworn—examined by the Advocate General. I am a dog boy in the service of Major Lethbridge I dont know about my Master coming from the Mess. I know Mrs Lethbridge but dont know about her leaving the house nor about my master complaining that she left the house—she does not live with him now—she left about 7 Months ago—I dont know about my mistress bringing any light out, nor about my master's crying—I have a wife called Chouree Ummaul—I don't recollect that my wife brought any other child—I left Major Lethbridge 25 days ago and came down—I don't know whether my master's wife was living with him, she was not there when I left—I don't know when she left—I saw my mistress 7 Months ago—I never stated any thing in the presence of this gentleman (Mr. Viveash) I never in my life said any thing in the presence of this gentleman (Lieut. G. Rowlandson) I never said any thing in the presence of any body about my mistress leaving the house. I don't know any body by name of John Mobray—I have never gone by that name.

Chouree Ummaul sworn—Examined by the Judge Advocate General—I am a married woman—the last witness is my husband—I was sent to take a child from a ladys and went upon the directions of Major Lethbridge—My husband did not know I was sent for by my master and I was immediately sent in a palankeen—I came down here 7 Months ago—I was sent to Goongaum—The Child was then about 9 days old—I went to fetch the child about 3 Months before I came down—the Lady was Mrs. Lethbridge—I knew her before and was serving in her house—I was sent as Amah and nursed the Child—I went to the tent and saw a gentleman but don't know his name—I took the child's linen there.—After I went to the tent he left it and went to a house—I had no convesation with the lady but the Ayah had.—I left the Ayah in the Tent—she was there till about 12 o'clock—I saw now difference in Mrs. Lethbridge's countenance when she was talking to the Ayah.

Caumatchee, sworn.—Examined by the Advocate General.—I was an Ayah in the service of Mrs. Lethbridge. About 6 o'clock in the evening my master dressed himself and went to a supper. I remember going to fetch a child. My master went to the dinner about 5 days before I went to fetch the child, my mistress was then in the large hall drinking tea. I remember she went to her bed room at about 7 o'clock in the evening. She took a light from the hall into the bedroom, from thence she brought the light into the Varandah, there was no light in the room—I did not know what became of the light. My master came home about 9 o'clock—I did not see my mistress any more that night, *Aurooduim* was not there. There was another boy named Tolesinga and an East Indian or Portuguese boy named John Mobray I was laying down near the child. Upon my master's coming home he went and saw in the bed-room and asked me where is mistress. I said she is inside. my master said no she is not.—I repeated that she was—my master said come and see, she is not there—myself and the dressing boy then went and saw, and my mistress was not there. I never saw my mistress again in that house. The fifth day after my mistress left the house, I went to Goongaum from Kamptee, my mistress was at Tankelgant—I found her at Tankelgant in a tent and spoke to her in the English language. She said to me how is master Ayah? I said 'Master very sorry, can't eat any thing." Mistress cried, and told me to go out and I came away—she said "I was very foolish that I came off—I saw a child—immediately upon my going there mistress said "there is the child Ayah, look"—then I was desired to leave the tent, this was about half past 9. I did not tell her that I came to take the child. I brought a letter from my master to a gentleman named Lad r and that gentleman gave me a letter to Mr. Best—Mistress told me "take this little baby ayah—take care both children—I can't come any more"—I saw a gentleman Mr. Best in the tent—when I went into it he went out—Mr. Best was in the habit of coming to my master's to eat his meals.

By the Court—Captain Best used to come once in 2 or 3 days.

This was the case for the Plaintiff.

10th April—Mr. C. Teed addressed the Court for the Defendant—He submitted that there was no evidence of any great breach of friendship or that the defendant and Plaintiff had ever been on peculiarly intimate terms—The Defendant it had been proved was on the receipt of no more than 100 Rupees a month, and one of the witnesses had said that he was involved.—He was not therefore in a situation to pay excessive damages—and the learned counsel submitted that it did not appear from the evidence to be a case which called for heavy damages.

Sir R. Palmer C. J. remarked that there was no evidence of any intimacy between the Plaintiff and Defendant—there was yet no palliative circumstance whatever in favor of the Defendant—The Court would not give damages so excessive as would incarcerate the Defendant for life—but the Court ought to give such damages as would mark its sense of the great wrong committed by the Defendant—Damages 10,000 Rupees.

Sir R. Comyn agreed with the Lord Chief Justice—Poverty was no excuse, and it were monstrous to hold that because a man is poor he may therefore commit adultery with impunity.—*Madras Courier, April 16.*

CALCUTTA.

NARRATIVE OF THE JOUDPORE COUNTERMARCH.

[*Continued from last Gazette.*]

Oct. 6.—Leaving Deypalpore, we arrived at our encampment at Assawatee, this morning, at about 8 o'clock. The distance is eleven and half miles, the road pretty good, excepting a few deep ravines, which we crossed shortly after fording the greater Chumbul. This river we found about four and half miles from Deypalpore. It flows here over a bed of the firmest trap rock, running in rapids and lying in deeper pools; every where clear as chrystal and ornamented with a profusion of water lilies. The ford in the deepest part is not above three feet the breadth of the stream, perhaps about one hundred and fifty feet. The guns passed without difficulty rumbling heavily over the uneven bottom. The course of this stream presents scenery of much beauty and sometimes of sublimity. Supplied with contributions from various different sources, the main stream rising at the hill Jauwa Pass, about eight miles S. W. of Mhow; increases rapidly in breadth and depth; is a considerable river at Kota, and after forming some fine cascades (little known) falls into the stream of the Jumna below Etaweh, thus terminating a course of about five hundred miles.

The Ganges above Allahabad, and the Jumna, after issuing from the valley of the Dhoon, are generally dreary and uninteresting rivers, owing what beauty they possess rather to the industry of man, than the power of Nature. The Chumbul although it dries up to about fifty miles from its source, in the hot season, is always a pleasing and generally a beautiful object. Its bed is rockey and its water pure, and its banks abound in such scenery as poets and painters love. It is in consequence, perhaps, of the main stream of this river being lost in the hot season, to so great an extent, that another stream, which eventually joins it, and which though usually smaller, never becomes dry, bears the same name. I have known it five feet deep at Noleé when the larger Chumbul, at a parallel point, was so entirely lost, as not to have left a vestige of its existence in the shape of either of a pool or rill of water. This may be greatly owing to the difference of their channels: the one being of solid rock, scarcely permeable by springs, and destructive to the water by spreading it over a wide and hollow surface, and reflecting with greater intensity the rays of the sun; the other being a channel of finer clay; narrow, deep more sheltered, and accessible to those springs, with which the beds of rivers are ordinarily stored.

After leaving the Chumbul and crossing some deep ravines, we passed over a high and extensive plain, covered with deer, so green and level, as to convey a most pleasing effect to an eye long accustomed to the hilly or undulating face of the country bordering upon the Vindhya Ghauts, our camp was eastward of the large village of Assawtie. A Boulie and well beneath a beautiful banyan tree, form, I imagine, the attraction of this spot.

Happening to be at the head of our column, and immediately in rear of the officers, I did not consider myself an eaves dropper, in attending to their conversation, which, indeed, I could not have avoided hearing. One of the speakers was the Lieutenant who yesterday commanded the cavalry rear guard, and who having been always accustomed to walk at the head of the company is provided only with an old horse just capable of going through parade duties.

"Well" said one of his brother officers, addressing him, 'how did you like your cavalry command yesterday?'

'So far as the duty concerns me individually, I have nothing to say against it. I have earned my salt easily enough, and am not sorry of any opportunity of proving my alacrity in the performance even of unusual duty. But as a member of the artillery regiment, and as affording in my person and case a precedent of the most injurious nature, I feel very differently. The privilege of belonging to a scientific corps is the only poor recompense I have received for forfeiting all the advantages that attach to other branches of the service, under the promise held out to me in England of distinction and emolument. It is natural that I should feel tenacious of this, when the necessities of the service do not require any deviation from ordinary usages; were there any urgent demand for my services as a Cavalry man,—were there any danger to confront or obvious benefit to the detachment to be obtained,—I should feel the nomination as much an honor, as at present I think it the contrary. But such is far from being the case. We have no treasure; little or no public property; we are marching through the territory of our allies, which is in the most perfect peace and tranquility. The necessity therefore of exposing any European officer, until noon, each day, to the searching rays of the sun, at the most unhealthy season of the year, is by no means manifest. The duty which yesterday devolved upon me, after I had waited to see all the tents off the ground, amounted to rendering assistance to the few old women afflicted with sore toes, and half a dozen broken winded buffaloes. If a native commissioned officer of cavalry cannot be trusted with such a charge, it would be curious to enquire of what earthly use he *is*. The peculiar dialect of old women and buffaloes, is much more likely to be familiar to *his* ear than to that of an European officer of an European Corps, who is allowed no interpreter, and rewarded with no appointment that tends to induce a critical nicety in these interesting particulars.

'Now let us examine the reasonableness of such an arrangement. A foot artillery officer can draw no allowance for a horse. He is therefore not expected, and cannot be required to have one. If he have, it is for his own private accommodation, and cannot, by any law of delicacy or justice, be placed at the requisition of the state. He is therefore a dismounted officer, placed in charge of mounted dragoons. The very terms of the case imply the strongest and most manifest absurdity. Of what use *can* a dismounted officer be, to command mounted troopers? He cannot even keep pace with their walk. If he put them in motion, and the very attribute of cavalry is velocity, what is to become of himself? If he *cannot* do this, of what use is he? If indeed he dismount his troopers, they are more under his command, more nearly on a level with himself. Yet being obliged to lead their own horses, they remain as useless and helpless as before. I have heard of officers commanding infantry being allowed to ride on the line of march: and in long marches on service it is an expedient of much importance to the well being of an army, inasmuch as a far greater proportion of unwearied energy both mental and bodily, is required of the officer who is to command, than in him who has simply to obey like a machine. But that an officer commanding cavalry should exercise his authority on foot, is an anomaly never before heard of, and involving too many ridiculous to have been ever contemplated by the higher authorities of the army.'

Oct. 7.—Leaving Assowtie, we found ourselves at about 7 o'clock, crossing the lesser Chumbul (for as it is sometimes called the Chumlie) at the town of Nolyé, under a scorching sun. The descent is rather steep: the bottom of clay, the stream about forty-five feet in each, and at the ford, not above three feet. The horse Artillery here overtook us, and our men were allowed by their Captain to mount the guns and waggons in crossing. It was a beautiful sight. One or two of the guns, drawn by impetuous horses, that were excited by the momentary delay, plunged through at a canter the horses' feet creating a tempest of foam beneath and the wheels throwing up and around them a large circle of water that had the appearance of belonging to the gun. One of these guns passed over the loins of a small, brown, shaggy dog, belonging to one bugler. The animal in great pain, turning and biting towards his rear took down the stream and has not since been heard of: but when last saw him the bones of the back were evidently entire: the soft clay of the stream having saved him.

On the farther side we entered the town toward the left, rather, unnecessarily, there being a foot path straight across the country to the place of our destination. The town of Nolyé, or Burnuggur, is one of the most considerable in this part of the world, appearing either to have suffered less or to have more quickly recovered than other towns that were exposed to the miseries of the period immediately preceding our authority. It contains several fine streets and many buildings of consequence, and is about a mile in extent in one direction. I observed on one of the houses a Corinthian cornice, carved in wood and highly embellished, forming if I mistake not, part, of a verandah. This wooden sculpture so common on the doors of ancient houses in the upper provinces is very rare in this country, where almost all buildings are of recent erection. It is often extremely beautiful and as it will soon be lost altogether I wonder specimens are not purchased for museums. The solid wheels, however, of the cars in Malwa, are, not unfrequently embellished in somewhat the same style, especially those that have any pretentions to antiquity, for being, solid and durable articles, they are handed down from father to son, through many generations.

The names of this town are a curious instance of Hindoo superstition, Nolege signifies a monkey; an animal regarded with much reverence by the Hindoo, yet reputed very unlucky to mention before noon, or his morning meal. This being the ancient name of the city (the word I suspect is Sanscrit) an expedient was necessary in order that good Hindoos might mention their town without fasting until eight, or breaking in upon the economy of their neighbour's meals, and the flattering surname of Burnuggur or the large city was added, and has ever since been used until noon, after which Burnuggur closes its existence and Nolege languishes into life. The absurdity of a whole town instituting and continuing this practice for several hundred years, without any remorse on the part of reason or common sense, is very great. And yet the world contains contradictions as gross and ridiculous.

Leaving Nolege, the horse Artillery made a long detour to the left to avoid some deep ravines. We being on foot held a middle course and crossing several nullas in very deep channels, impassable to wheeled carriages, arrived here at a late hour, in camp at the village, Burra Bachiana, beneath which a small river flows through a very deep channel overshadowed with baubool trees. The sun was painfully felt by us all; and as most of my comrades have lately been sick or in hospital, a few more of these late marches will do as much for Maun Singh, as a battery of cannon.

Oct. 8.—Leaving Burra Puchiana at too late an hour, we passed over excellent roads, through a country partially cultivated, and less fertile in appearance, than is usual in Malwa. At the small town of Kursode, pleasantly situated amid groves of trees, and on the banks of a clear, shallow rivulet, the heat of the sun overtook us, while yet four miles from our camp. This would have afforded fine shelter for an encampment, and is one of the stages in the printed route; but as those stages average sixteen miles, they are judiciously avoided. Twelve miles in this country is the most suitable distance for a march, when no pressing emergency exists. More than that can scarcely be accomplished without injury to cattle or distress to camp followers, unless the burthens be lightened for the purpose. Pursuing our march after a halt here of a few minutes, we reached our destination, the small village of Bunda Baila, a little before 9 o'clock, the sun being painfully felt. If the cavalry cannot keep the early hours suited to the European constitution, surely there would be little harm in allowing us to precede them a couple of hours. I speak of the foot artillery. The horse being mounted do not suffer equally from the sun, and when the roads are bad, require light to proceed conveniently.

The country here is broken on our right by a trifling ridge of heights. The cultivation is around us on every side, although our camp stands upon a small grassy spot, very grateful to the eye of an Englishman and the foot of a traveller. The former can scarcely feel itself at home amid the high juwar, which stands here, about eleven feet at the highest or nine feet at an average. Is this grain reared in Europe? Surely there could be no hindrance to its growth in any temperate climate; and it appears to me that it might prove of great benefit on the poorer soils, for it will grow where wheat can find no root; and its produce in grain for cattle or as a cheap food for the poor, and its long succulent stalk so valuable as fodder for horse and ox, would surely render it a welcome acquisition. The ears this season are scarcely larger than my hand, not half the usual size; they have perhaps received too little sun or too much water, from which the Indian corn has greatly suffered. I observe very little sugar cane in this country, although it is the most profitable of all crops; and his abundant among the hills of India, where the soil is black though not so deep, nor so well watered as here. Its scarcity here is an enigma. Juwah, cotton, hemp, small quantities of till (*se samum*) a little mustard, scarcely any dall, are the rain crops at present standing. Near particular towns; Buttmah and Kurolee for instance, there are a few groves of the Awie, a low tree with large leaves resembling the mowa, from the root of which a red dye is extracted. Little bargera is reared in Malwa. The poppy and wheat, this last in small quantities, from the winter crop.

[*To be Continued.*]

EUROPE.

THE DINNER AT NEWCASTLE TO THE EARL OF DURHAM.

Wednesday being the day appointed for the dinner to be given to the Earl of Durham by the reformers of Newcastle, an unusual degree of excitement was observable in the town. It had been arranged that the Noble Earl should be met within a short distance of the town by the people, in order that he might accompany them into it in procession, but owing to ill health his Lordship was obliged to decline the intended mark of respect, and he arrived at Newcastle on Tuesday night, and slept at the residence of his physician, Dr Headlam. "In no town or city in the kingdom," says the *Herald* correspondent, "does party feeling run so high as in the town. The sentiments held relative to the Noble Earl, both as to his personal and political character are of the most extreme kind. He his held in the utmost detestation by the Tory, or Conservative party, and, on the other hand, the Radicals regard him with feelings of the warmest and most enthusiastic description.' Late events had created an immense sensation in the town. On the receipt of the intelligence of the dismissal of the Melbourne Administration, and of the appointment of the Duke of Wellington to be Premier, the greatest excitement prevailed, and numbers for some time refused to give credit to the statement. It was, however, soon ascertained that an express had arrived at Lambton Hall, the seat of the Earl of Durham, which placed the truth of the rumour beyond doubt, and immediately a placard, of which the following is a copy, was posted over the town:—

"DISSOLUTION OF THE MINISTRY.—People of England! the crisis has arrived—the Ministry is dissolved. We have now no choice between Liberty and Despotism. Then let your cry be —'Durham, the Constitution, and the rights of the People!' Pour forth your thousands and your tens of thousands on Wednesday next, and by such display prove to your 'King,' that Durham, and he alone, must be Premier of England, if the country is to be saved from revolution. 'The King who lives in the hearts of his subjects,' has sent for the Duke of Wellington. Is the gauntlet to be flung down to the country? If it be it will be taken up and 'Heaven defend the right!'—*Examiner.*"

This call was answered. A very large meeting assembled, and passed very strong resolutions. After it was over, they proceeded in an immense mass to the Queen's Head Hotel, where it was arranged that the Noble Earl would receive the address voted to him. At the time appointed for it (four o'clock), a dense assemblage had collected opposite to the hotel, which continued greatly to increase up to the arrival of Lord Durham, who was driven up to the main entrance amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the thousands who had collected. His Lordship, however, was obliged to receive the deputations who were commissioned to present the addresses in the large room of the inn, being unable, from indisposition, to appear on the balcony in front of the house, as had been expected. Previous to receiving the address, his Lordship addressed the gentlemen around him. He deeply regretted that the weak state of his health rendered it impossible for him to address the assembled multitude in the street, but they would find the sentiments he intended to lay before them embodied in the written answers which he would read to them. It was, indeed, a matter of deep regret to him that he could not address the people, for, so far from shrinking from meeting assembled multitudes of his countrymen, it was always with the greatest pleasure that he did so, well knowing that the reception he would meet with, and the sentiments they would express, would be such as to do credit to their character and intelligence. Mr. Gibson then read an address from the working classes, very admirably and temperately worded. We give an excellent passage:—

"In thus tendering to you, my Lord, the expression of our sentiments, and the interest we take in your personal welfare, we trust we may safely indulge in the hope that the time will come when you may be called upon to fill a higher situation,—to preside, as it were, over the destinies of your country. And when it arrives, we feel confident your Lordship will press forward in the same path, and that at no very distant period both your views, and the views of all who address you in Newcastle, may be acknowledged by every Englishman to have been entertained for the true interests of the State. And should you, my Lord, be taunted that the people are not yet sufficiently enlightened to bear these political changes, you may exclaim to these vindictive dictators, 'Give to the people a good sound moral and political education, and by removing the obnoxious taxes on knowledge show you have some sympathy for their improvement. In taking leave of you, my Lord, we trust you will carry our feelings to that house in which sentiments, like those entertained by your Lordship are unhappily too rare not to be conspicuous. Strong in the justice of our cause you will be unappalled by the opposition of the interested, the prejudiced, or the timid. And you will demand and obtain redress for us from that 'order' of which you are now the ornament, and of which you may ultimately be the salvation.

His Lordship then read an answer, which was received with loud and repeated cheering. It began—

I thank you for this expression of your confidence in me. I value it the more, as I have never descended to unworthy means to gain it. I have never concealed my difference of opinion with you, even on points on which your feelings were most strongly excited; but, at the same time, whenever your motives have been misrepresented, or your views maligned, I have never hesitated to vindicate both. You do me but justice when you acknowledge the consistency of my political conduct. The principles which guided me in 1815, 1819, and 1831, are those which now influence me.

After some very excellent advice to the people, the following passage occurred:—

You have great obstacles to contend with. Your open, undisguised enemies, the anti-reformers—the Tories—have been called to his coun-

cils by the King. They are once more in possession of all the force of Government, and will use it against you without scruple or hesitation. Yet this power, great as it is, may be successfully opposed by firmness and perseverance, tempered by moderation.

After this an address was read from the Stewards of the several Incorporated Companies of Newcastle, which concludes thus:—

We now, my Lord, are prepared to assert that we will always support, liberal men and measures; and in reference to the dismissal of Lord Melbourne from office, we hesitate not to affirm, that no Tory Administration can ever exist in this country. We trust, my Lord, your health will enable you to accomplish our best wishes for the furtherance of good government, and hail this public visit to Newcastle as the commencement of an era which has been long anxiously expected by every well-wisher to his country.

The Noble Earl's reply was:—

To the Stewards of the Incorporated Companies of Newcastle-on-Tyne.—I receive with feelings of deep gratitude this mark of your approbation of my political conduct. The sentiments which you express in your address to me are such as become freemen and Englishmen, and invite you to the support of every true Reformer. *The time is now come when your professions will be put to the test. You will have to prove by your actions whether Liberty and Reform, or Slavery and Toryism, are to be triumphant.* The greatest exertions will be required from you individually and collectively. Be firm, uncompromising, and, above all, united. A dissolution of Parliament must soon occur. *Remember that the elective franchise is a sacred trust, and that on the due and patriotic exercise of it depend the liberties and the peace of the country.*

"The allusions made by his Lordship," says the *Herald* correspondent, "to the present crisis were met by loud cheering; and when he called upon the people to exert themselves individually and collectively, to be firm, uncompromising, and above all, united, he was answered by a burst of applause which lasted for some time." His Lordship and those who surrounded him then proceeded to the balcony, when the addresses and the answers were again read to the vast multitude assembled in the street, and were received with tremendous cheering. The Noble Earl was both on leaving and entering his carriage, enthusiastically cheered.

The dinner took place in the principal Assembly-room, which is a very elegant apartment, capable of holding about 500 persons packed together, as they usually are in London on such occasions; but the directors of this entertainment being anxious to consult the convenience of those who purchased tickets determined that the number to sit down to dinner should not exceed 400. Many more would gladly have attended the meeting had it been practicable, and so strong was the desire to be present, that the tickets already sold were disposed of *at a considerable premium* on the day of the dinner. On the exterior of the building were the words "Durham and Reform," formed of gas lights. The dinner tables were plentifully and tastefully supplied, the wine was excellent, and the whole of the arrangements appeared to give general satisfaction. We must not omit to mention, adds the *Times* reporter, that we were informed the corporation of Newcastle, which is of Tory politics, endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to prevent the assembly-rooms from being appropriated to the purpose of the dinner. At six o'clock the Earl of Durham entered the room, amidst enthusiastic cheering, and took his seat at the top table. W. Ord, Esq., M. P., was in the chair, and near him we observed, Captain Bass, M. P.; Mr. James, M. P. for Carlisle; Mr. Gully, M. P.; Mr. Hodgson, M. P.; Mr. Hutt, M. P.; Mr. Cuthbert Rippon, M. P.; Rev. Mr. Hawkes; Sir W. Chaytor, M. P.; the Mayor of Durham; Mr. Marsden; Colonel Beckwith Wood; W. J. Charlton, Esq., &c. &c. As soon as dinner was over, the Countess of Durham, accompanied by two of the Ladies Lambton, and several other ladies, took their seats in the gallery amidst cordial greetings.—The Chairman called on the company to fill a bumper to the first toast;—"The King, three times three," drunk amidst mingled cheering and hissing; the former prevailed, but the hissing was very marked and distinct. "The Queen" was next announced, and the hissing was so loud as almost to drown the few cheers given by a portion of the company.—"The Princess Victoria, and the rest of the Royal Family;" drunk *with the greatest enthusiasm and amidst tremendous cheering.*—The Chairman called out *for three British cheers more*, which were instantly given with almost deafening effect.—"The People, the only source of legitimate power;" also drunk with tremendous cheering.—The Chairman then said that he felt the utmost satisfaction in proposing the health of their noble guest. (Cheers.) That was a toast which required no speech to recommend it to the enthusiastic reception which he saw the meeting was disposed to accord to it. He alluded to the momentous crisis arrived, and impressed the necessity of union. The noble Earl, he said, in conclusion, had entered public life under the banner of Reform, and he was certain that he would be one of the foremost still to bear it triumphantly onward. The noble Earl's manly declaration at Glasgow had established him in the affections of all true Reformers. (Cheers.) He would not longer stand between the meeting and the enthusiastic reception which they would give to the toast—"The health of the Earl of Durham." The toast was drunk with three times three and rapturous applause.—The Earl of Durham rose, and was standing some minutes before the enthusiastic cheers of the assembly would allow him to proceed. His Lordship spoke to the following effect:—[We take the report chiefly from the correspondent of the *Times*.]—Gentlemen, I am really at a stop to express to you the feelings which oppress me on the present occasion, receiving, as I do, this warm testimony of your approbation. I will not say that this reception surpasses in warmth and enthusiasm those which I have experienced in other parts of the empire; but if it does not surpass them, at least it equals them, and it has also one quality attached to it, in which the others were necessarily deficient, for, gentlemen, here I feel that I am at home. (Great cheering.) I am here surrounded by my friends and neighbours. *You have known me from my childhood, and your testimony, therefore, must bear the stamp of long tried experience.* (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, on the present occasion I feel as one who, returning from the splendid ceremonies of some great pageant in which he had been honoured far beyond his merits—I feel, I say, as one returning from such a splendid scene, to his own home, to his dear fire-side, to receive the affectionate welcome and the endearing congratulations of his friends. (Cheers.) Your invitation, therefore, to me, and your reception of me this day, are peculiarly gratifying to me. If I were indeed the person that I am described to be by hired libellers and calumniators (cheering), would you have rallied round me as you have done to-day? (Cries of "No, no," cheers.) No gentlemen—sure I am that no political considerations upon earth would ever have induced you to flock around me, if I had been such as I have been described by those persons. (Cheers) If gentlemen, I had been as I have been represented by some, an oppressor of the poor instead of honouring, you would have disowned me. *Happily I can say with truth and justice that amongst the many thousands who depend for their daily sustenance upon me, there is not one that would raise his voice against me, knowing, as they all do full well that their happiness, their comfort, and their welfare are the dearest objects of my heart.* (Cheers.) Again, gentlemen, if I had been the proud aristocrat that it has been the pleasure of some to stigmatise me, should I have had, both in public and in private, the supported hand of friendship of all classes, from the highest to the lowest? (Cheers.) *The real secret gentlemen, is that I have too much pride to compromise with the base and the unworthy.* (Great cheering.) *I have ever unshrinkingly exposed their misdeeds and their false pretensions. Therefore is it that I have incurred their unrelenting enmity* (Cheers.) I have, however, the consolation of knowing that their hatred and enmity are the best and surest passports to the approbation of all good men. Besides, I know that there is as much sound sense, as much true honour, and as much real independence to be found under the coarse working jacket of the mechanic, as beneath the ermined robe of the peer. (Immense cheers.) Gentlemen, I have already alluded to the reception that I have met with in other parts of the country. It is impossible for me to describe the splendour of the scene that I witnessed at Glasgow. To see the immense population of that great commercial city, to the amount of at least 150,000, pouring forth in order, harmony, and good will towards their superiors, entertaining a strong political feelings with respect to all that passed around them, feeling, perhaps, too strongly, the degradation in which they were placed,—and yet with all those temptations and provocations to violence, not a single word was uttered that could disturb the nicest ear of the most timid alarmist. Since I came back from Scotland, I am more proud than ever of my countrymen, impressed as I am with the strongest conviction of the good sense and feeling of the people, showing, as they did in that instance, their political feelings in a way that would have done credit to the wisest and best educated. His Lordship then went on, in the midst of repeated and enthusiastic cheering, to state the opinions he had uttered at Glasgow respecting the household suffrage, and to re-urge and defend them. The plan, said the noble Earl, was first originally proposed in the declaration of the people in 1797, of which meeting my father was chairman. (Cheers.) I was next brought forward in a motion made by Lord Grey in the same year, on which occasion Lord Grey proposed that the country should be divided into districts, and that household suffrage should be established. If you will turn back to the debate on that occasion you will find that the proposition was supported by Mr Fox, Mr Sheridan, and Mr Erskine. Furthermore, according to Mr Wyvill's published statement, by authority, Mr Pitt himself was, in 1785, an advocate for household suffrage. Mr Fox, in the memorable speech which he made on that occasion, declared that it was absolutely essential to a plan of reform. His words are so terse and opposite, that I am sure you will forgive me for reading them to you. (Hear, hear.)—"I think that to extend the right of election to house keepers is the best and most advisable plan of reform. I think also that it is the most perfect recurrence to first principles. I do not mean the first principles of society, nor to the abstract principles of representation, but to the *first known and recorded principles of our constitution.*" I, therefore, advocating household suffrage, proceeded the noble Earl, I only advocate that which would be a recurrence to the best principles of the constitution, and which has been supported and enforced by some of the wisest and greatest men that this country has produced. I need not detain you with regard to the proposition for shortening the duration of Parliaments; we are all agreed as to the necessity that exists for such a measure. (Cheers.) With respect to the ballot, I know perfectly well that it has been a disputed point even amongst the best Reformers. (Hear, hear.) My own opinion is that the ballot is the surest safeguard against corruption, and the most certain protection for that independent exercise of the right of voting which was absolutely necessary for insuring the rights and liberties of the people (Cheers.) What I said at Glasgow, I will now repeat to you—that I am never ashamed of yielding my own opinions to those of my friends—that I do not condemn a compromise when, a measure being proposed, it is necessary to meet the views of the various friends of it—that some of the details should be altered in order that the common object of all may be carried. But the species of compromise that I do condemn is, when a measure is altered from its original object to conciliate those who differ from us *in toto* on the subject. (Cheers.) Such a species of compromise is one that I would never assent to. If at the period of the Glasgow dinner I thought it necessary to recommend union amongst Reformers, *how much more necessary do I consider it now at the present momentous crisis.* (Loud cries of "Hear.") *We have a great struggle coming on before us,*—one that will call for the exercise of the most determined energies we possess, against a most powerful and common enemy. (Cheers.) If you will take my advice, I would say to you, and all my fellow-countrymen engaged in a common cause, *waive all speculative opinions, and endeavour only to see how to make your force the strongest, and your resistance the most effectual.* (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, my hon. friend has alluded to Court intrigue, which has been displayed in the late events. *I cannot describe to you the dismay with which I behold such infatuation.* (Immense cheering.) I confess, however, that I am not surprised at it, *for I have been too long aware what work there had been going on in secret, which only waited for a seasonable time, such as they seem to consider the present to have the mine exploded.* (Cheers.) *I confess to you that I, for one, do not regret what has taken place.* (Cheers.) *We, at all events, know against whom we shall have to contend.* (Hear, hear.) If the battle is to be fought, as it necessarily now must be, let it at any rate, be what is called a "fair standing fight." (Cheers and laughter.) Let us see who are to be the victors; let us have a clear stage and no favour. (Cheers.) *If, indeed, the people of this country are Tories,*—if, indeed they are in favour of anti-Reformers, *the sooner the fact is known the better* (Hear, hear.) Who are those who are about to supply the places of the late Ministers, *so contumeliously and insultingly dismissed?* Who are they, but those Tories who have voted, who have struggled, and intrigued against every measure of Reform that has been proposed up the present moment? (Cheers.) I have observed that your opponents have a ready put forward two rallying cries, the first of which is, "The church is in danger." [Great laughter.] What, I ask, do they mean by the word church? [Hear, hear.] If by it they mean clerical sinecures, pluralities, non-residence, and those disgraceful inequalities which exist in the payment of the working clergy—if these are the things they mean by the word church, then must I confess that the church is in danger—very great, very serious, and very imminent danger. [Loud cheers.] But if by the word church is meant real religion—if it means the maintenance of the true and working ministers of religion, then I say that the church was never in less danger, and never better supported. I am glad indeed to find that it is so, convinced as I am that no country can ever flourish without religion being deeply impressed on the minds of the people, finding as it does the best security for tranquility in worldly matters, as well as for peace and happiness hereafter. Another cry is "the monarchy is in danger." From whom? [Hear, hear.] I must say that those are very ill advisers of the crown who put such notions into the head of the Sovereign. [Great cheering.] Neither of these two cases is well founded—neither the crown nor the church is in danger; but I will tell you what is in danger—*it is the oligarchy* [Great cheering.] The fact is, that for a long period of time in former days, in the days of George III and George IV, the Sovereign of this country was merely in the hands of a faction. He was in fact a mere puppet, to be moved according to their wishes; *and all power and all honours were wielded entirely for the benefit of the faction itself.* The Reform Bill, they saw, gave them a death-blow, and now they are about to try a last struggle to endeavour to regain the power which it arrested from them. After we had destroyed their strongholds, after their fortresses had fallen successively, they have pitched upon a great military commander, who is to come forward and arrest the progress of that Reform under whose exterminating hand the corporation abuses, the church abuses, and all other abuses in the institutions of the country, were about to be swept away. I confess to you that this great military commander whom they have selected *will find it to have been easier to take Badajos and Ciudad Rodrigo than to retake the liberties and independence of the people* [loud cheers.] I say that in my opinion he will utterly fail in such an attempt; I mistake my countrymen much if it turn be otherwise. *Tory success is incompatible with the power that the Reform Bill has given you with the liberal spirit which prevails throughout the country, and with the mighty influence exercised by an able press* I repeat, that, under such circumstances, it would be utterly impossible for this Tory military commander to succeed in this anti-constitutional war. To follow up the military metaphor I have employed, I suppose that if he takes upon himself the conduct of affairs, he and his party will open with a plan of their campaign. It is possible enough that, finding that the temper of the country will not admit of a restriction of reform, this party may appear in another and a new character. They may, perhaps, put themselves forward as Liberals and Reformers. [A laugh.] *Now I will only say that I cannot conceive anything that would be more disgusting or disgraceful than such an abandonment of principle, by one whom I have heard over and over again oppose Reform in the House of Lords and whom I have heard with astonishment declare before the reform was carried, that if he were called upon to frame a constitution, he could not frame a more perfect one than that which then existed.* It is possible that the Tories may therefore appear before us like wolves in sheep's clothing [a laugh]; but I think you will agree with me, that if ever such a thing should take place, it would be most disgusting to behold such a disgraceful abandonment of principle, and I am sure that such a step, if it should be taken, would be calculated to destroy the character of public men in the eyes of the people. [Hear.] No, if we are to have a Tory Government, in God's name let it be a downright honest, high church, anti-reforming, Tory administration. Such a government would be an intelligible one; we should know how to deal with it. *But let us have no mongrel one.* Let us not have a government calling itself Tory, and acting upon reforming principles merely for the sake of drawing strength and quarterage. Gentlemen, I have alluded to the rallying cries of the enemy, may I venture to tell you what ought to be ours? *Let ours be Reform Liberty, and the Constitution.* (Immense cheering.) *Let us, as I said before throw aside all petty differences, and be prepared for the coming struggle.* (Cheers.) *Let us form associations* (immense cheering) *in every town, in every village.* How have the Tories succeeded in supplanting the Reform Ministers but by union and combination. *Let us take a lesson out of their book.* Let us show them that the people of England not only possess feelings and principles which were thought sufficient, but that they also possess a fixed determination to maintain their own rights and the constitution of the country. (Cheers.) It is as clear to me as the sun at noon-day that a dissolution of Parliament must take place—that the last card in their desperate game must be played by the Tories if they are determined to see the game out. They probably reckon upon securing majorities in the counties *in consequence of the unfortunate* 50*l.* *tenant-at-will clause.* In Wales that some of these small Boroughs, *in consequence of the non-payment of rates and other circumstances have become little better than rotten boroughs.* They now possibly reckon upon majorities there. I will grant to them the utmost extent of support that they may thus obtain in a new House of Commons, *and yet we will be able to beat them.* Their hopes of success founded on the ridiculous idea of a re-action, will prove utterly fallacious. We certainly have great odds opposed to us. *We have against us, the Court and the Peers, but we have for us the Commons and the People.* (Immense cheering.) Whenever the struggle shall take place between two such opposing powers, it requires little foresight to see upon what side success will attend. Gentlemen, I ought to apologize for having detained you at such length (cries of "No, no,") and for having gone into so minute a discussion on the various points to which I have alluded; but if a reference to them was ever necessary it was of the greatest importance on the present occasion. This is the first great public meeting I believe that has taken place in this part of the country since the late extraordinary event. I cannot, however, say that it is the first, for I understand that our friends and fellow Reformers of Hull have already had a meeting, and addressed the Crown with regard to an event that has plunged the country into dismay from one end of it to the other. I have been thus explicit in stating to you my views, and I call upon you and my countrymen at large to arm for one of the deadliest struggles that has ever occured in the history of this country, which must inevitably take place. I call upon my countrymen, from one end of the kingdom to the other, to express, with one voice, their fixed determination never to rest satisfied until their liberties are secured, and all those reforms and for which the Reform Bill itself was only a means to an end) shall have been accomplished. Still preserving all loyalty to the King, let us show him at the same time, that if he be disposed to place confidence in a particular party and class of politicians, we, on the other hand, shall exercise our right of expressing our disapproval of such men and their measures, and our determination to oppose them to the utmost of our power. I will only say, in conclusion, that my humble services may be commanded by you and my country at all times, and that I shall be always happy to co-operate with you in the ranks, or in any situation in which I may be considered to be capable of producing benefit. [Cheers.] *No feelings that I may entertain with regard to any individual in any set of men shall prevent me from doing that which it is my determination to do, namely, to join you heart and soul in the assertion of your rights.* [The noble Earl delivered the last few words, says the *Herald* correspondent, with a particular energy of manner, which called forth a general indication of satisfaction and applause from the company, many of whom rose and continued to cheer and waive their hats and handkerchiefs for several minutes.] The last words that I have uttered naturally prepare you for the toast that I am about to give, and I am sure you will receive it with the same hearty and cordial cheers with which you received the health of that hope of the country, the Princess Victoria. [Great cheering.] I call upon you, as my learned friend, the Chairman, then called upon you, to receive with true British cheers the toast I now give you, namely,—"Union amongst all Reformers." His Lordship then sat down amidst the greatest and most rapturous applause, and the toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Many speeches of great spirit and eloquence were delivered in the course of the night by the Recorder, and other gentlemen present. "May the Cause of Reform move on till every abuse, civil and ecclesiastical, is swept away."—"The Father of Reform, Earl Grey, the pride of the north, and the object of England's gratitude."—"Daniel Headlam and the Reformers of Newcastle."—"The Independence of the southern division of Northumberland, and the health of Mr Ord."—"Reform, retrenchment, and peace."—Mr Rippon and the Reformers of Gateshead."—"The Free and Independent exercise of the Elective Franchise."—"The Chairman."—"Lord Melbourne, and the late Administration."—"Loyalty without Servility—Freedom without Faction."—"Mr. Hutt and the Electors of Hull."—"Corporation Reform."—"Sir William Chaytor and the Reformers of Sunderland."—"The Regeneration of Poland."—"The Countess of Durham, and the House of Lambton."—"Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce; may their energies be unfettered by restrictions, and their prosperity unencumbered by monopolies" were among the toasts done justice to; and when the *Times Express* left at midnight there remained several other toasts to be drunk. We exceedingly regret that we cannot give some abstract of the speeches. Many of them were exceedingly eloquent, and all were honourable to the Reformers of Newcastle. But that of the Noble Earl himself is all-absorbing; and our space has this week other very large demands upon it.—*Examiner, Nov.* 23.

CASE OF CAPTAIN ROBISON: LIBEL LAW.

We observe from a report of the trial in the Court of King's Bench, that this much-injured and unfortunate gentleman has been found guilty of a libel on General Darling, late Governor of New South Wales. Nothing that has appeared on this trial has effected in any degree our previously expressed opinions regarding the hard and unmerited usage Captain Robinson has received at the hands of his superiors; or altered our opinion that the conduct of General Darling was a fit subject for Parliamentary inquiry.

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In a late Number of the *Spectator*, we alluded to this case in the following terms:

"Never before did a General Officer in the British service skulk from meeting such charges as Captain Robison has preferred against this man. He is accused of peculation, jobbing in land, atrocious tyranny in his office of Governor of New South Wales—even with murder, or something akin to it; and what steps does he take to relieve himself from these horrid imputations? Does he press for a Court-martial? does he instruct his friends in the House of Common to accede to Captain Robison's reiterated calls for a committee of inquiry? has he exculpated himself at the Colonial Office? Has he, in short, taken any one step, during the five or six years that his character has been blackened with charges of the foulest nature, to clear it in the eye of his fellow soldiers and the public? He has done nothing of the kind: but—he has prefered an *indictment for a libel* against Captain Robison! He brought no action, moved for no criminal information, but selected a mode of proceeding which will prevent the truth of the charges against him from being either substantiated on the one hand or disproved on the other. He has chosen that mode of proceeding which Lord Brougham told the Libel Committee is almost the same as acknowledging the *truth* of a libel."

Captain Robison has been found guilty, on *indictment*; but it will certainly require some assurance on the part of his prosecutor, to bring him up *for judgment*. What! is it a part of the law of England that a British officer shall be punished like a felon, for speaking, by possibility, the truth? Or, if he has not spoken the truth, is he to be punished because the person against whom the falsehood was uttered, took the secure means of preventing an inquiry? If, indeed, it should turn out that General Darling is innocent, *then* would there be no punishment too severe for Captain Robison: but if General Darling should be guilty, and if he should deserve the fate of Governor Wall,—to punish Captain Robison *now*, for what might not be a crime, but a meritorious and noble action, would be an injustice so rank, that English law can scarcely be supposed to authorize it.

Never was there a stronger proof of the necessity for a revision of the law of libel than this case affords. We have been somewhat surprised at a remark of Lord Denman's in his charge to the Jury, which we scarcely expected from an enlightened Judge. His Lordship observed, that

"As to the observation by the defendant's counsel, that the public had a right freely to discuss the acts of public men, it by no means followed that because men were public men, they must therefore sit down quietly under any imputation which any party, interested or not, might choose to throw upon their motives for their public conduct."

Did it not occur to the Chief Justice, that the truth of such imputations was an important ingredient? Is his Lordship prepared to maintain the doctrine, so long laughed at, and repudiated only the other day by Mr. Baron Alderson, "the greater the truth, the greater the libel?" that public men are shielded from attacks which their conduct justly deserves *because* such attacks are founded on truth and justice? Verily the law of England, if it be expounded correctly, is in a state of "recognized abuse," which cannot be too speedily reformed. Truth—at least truth spoken without malicious intent—must no longer be a libel.—*Spectator, Dec.* 13.

ALLAN'S LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

It was but the other day, since the lull in the publishing world set in, that we found leisure to *read* this biography; which has been on our table for several months.

The events of Scott's career as an author, the circumstances under which his works were composed, and the *immediate* causes of their production, are pretty generally known from his titlepages, his own confessions, and the criticisms and narratives of contemporary journals. Matters more directly personal—as his marriage, his appointments to offices of profit or honour, and the pecuniary difficulties in which he was involved at the close of his career—are things of general notoriety, whose exactness may always be verified from public documents, by those who are pleased to take the trouble. But the mental training he underwent—the nourishment and growth of his mind—has yet to be described. A similar observation may be extended to his personal and social habits, to his private peculiarities, weaknesses, and opinions—in short, to all those matters which, looking at life as a drama, may be said to show the man in action—to exhibit the dramatic character of the individual. For all these things we look forward to Mr. Lockhart's forthcoming Life. In the mean time, the reader may upon some points make shift with Mr. Allan;—who complains, by the by, "of the efforts strenuously made, from what may be almost termed an official quarter to monopolize every possible source of information," and of the consequent difficulty of collecting "the nenessary materials.'

"What had been, is unknown—what is, appears;" and, in the commencement of the biography, there seems no lack of illustrative anecdote or of information upon the early life of the hero. As a skilful narrative, or a piece of sustained composition, the work may not rank very high; but the account of Scott's youthful days has at least one good characteristic—it is real. The author is impressed with his subject; he has sought for his information from living sources; and though many of his communications are homely in their guise, they seem to have the stamp of truth upon them. Many of his facts, too, are amusing; some are indicative of Scottish manners; and others characteristic of individual persons, with whom the future novelist was connected in infancy or youth; whilst the passages quoted from the works of Scott himself seem necessary parts of the picture. We also see—though in a glass and dimly—something of the mode in which his genius was directed, and how the materials on which it was to exercise itself were laid up. His precarious state of health in childhood insured indulgence to his whims, and frequently confined him to the house. Deprived of more active amusements, he was thrown upon an extensive course of desultory reading, and reduced to listen to the tales and traditions which were rife amongst Scottish ladies of a certain age towards the latter end of the last century; or young "Wattie" was fortunately surrounded by persons just qualified to feed and stimulate his youthful mind. His valetudinary visits to his grandfather's imbued him with a love of natural scenery; and our biographer rather fancifully traces some of his characters to the impressions of this period. He was not, however, upon the sick-list during the whole of his youth. The genius of the man was spirit in the boy; and the mock combats of his Scotch schoolfellows, however "low," gave a tone of greater manliness to his character than the system of fagging and fighting at our English semiaries. From his irregular attendance at schools, and, it would appear, even at the university, his acquirements in learning were scanty. This loss, indeed, was supplied by something to him far more valuable: he gained in its stead an endless variety of images and ideas, a great store of traditionary adventures and tales drawn from a time teeming with both, and distinguished by very remarkable particulars of incident, characters, and manners, such as could only have existed in a peculiar state of society—a barbarism on the verge of civilization, and occasionally intermixing with it. But there is no combining incongruities. The neglect of strict mental discipline was the source of his fluency, and the number of his works; but it occasioned his want of exactness and his diffuseness of composition. It induced him also to content himself with the forms and even the accidents of things, instead of searching for their essential characters; circumstances that lessen the effect of his works on each successive perusal, and will militate greatly against their hold upon posterity.

But Scott's training did not terminate with youthful days. As a lawyer's clerk, as a law student, as a barrister, and an antiquary, he was forming his taste and storing his mind. The reputation of being an invalid stuck to Walter in his father's office, and the young lawyer was in no hurry to disown it. His chief amusement was to pay visits or to make excursions in the country, listening to the exploits of friends who had been out in the Forty-five, or to "auld wives'" tales and ballads of a still remoter time. But Scott was much more than an elegant herald, a brilliant vivacious antiquary, a youthful landscape-painter, or even a vigorous and animated chronicler of traditionary feuds or romances of history. He painted *man* as he really shows himself from the cottage to the court: he was the first of his age—perhaps of any age—who *truly* exhibited the middle classes, especially the member of the three learned professions; imparting to his delineations interest without exaggeration and humour without caricature. The training which enabled him to do this is indicated by the biography in the narrative of his brief career as a law student and an advocate, and in his "annual raids" into Border land whilst collecting materials for the *Minstrelsy*. Of this work, if we remember rightly, Jeffrey observed that it contained the materials of scores of romances: a writer who tried his hand upon them as statesmen take office—without preparation—would have found them, we suspect, full of sameness. But what was doubtful of the ballads, was true if applied to the exercise of collecting and preparing them.

With the publication of the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border* the characteristic interest of the work may be said to close. Various reasons can be assigned for this. Scott's literary *struggles* were ended; his mind was formed, his materials were garnered. He moved henceforth in a higher circle, more splended, more intellectual, and more polished than that of his earlier associates, but very possibly more dull. His companions, too, were less accessible to the present biographer, and more swayed perhaps by the "official monopolist." Scott himself, in his Prefaces, had told what was most interesting relative to the works that followed. Lastly, something of the superior interest of the earlier portion may be due to Mr. Allan's predecessor. Mr. Weir, (a Scotch advocate, and now the editor of the *Glasgow Argus*, a clever Radical paper), to whom the compilation of the Memoir was originally intrusted, but who was "suddenly compelled to relinquish it, after proceeding a considerable way" in his task. Be the causes what they may, the period from the hero's first coming forward as an original author, till the Constable failure, is in the main a chronicle of successive publications. The causes and extent of Scott's pecuniary embarrassments, and the prudent strictures of the biographer, have a practical and matter-of-fact interest; whilst the more than chivalrous—the *honest* spirit in which Scott determined to pay every man his own—and the fatal result of his labour, give of necessity a melancholy attraction to the closing scenes. But the freshness of the volume terminates where we have mentioned.

The extracts taken will be selected merely for their detached interest, and to give a notion of the composition, and of the kind of reading which the book affords. The *points* we have touched upon in the foregoing remarks can only be distinctly perceived by a perusal of the whole.

SIR WALTER'S FATHER.

Was of an animative, clear-sighted, persevering disposition. Having passed Writer to the Signet in the year 1755, he managed, with or without the aid of patrons, to draw to himself a large share of professional business, and to accumulate a handsome fortune. At the period when the son who was afterwards to illustrate his name was borne to him he was a personable possible man on the wrong side of forty, frugal and methodical in his habits, a rigid disciplinarian in his family, strict and sharp in matters of business. In his political sentiments he was a Whig, such as Whigs then were; jealous of the superior pretensions of the Aristocracy, afraid even of the memory (for it was then nothing more) of the turbulent spirit of the Jacobites, attached to the existing order of thing for the sake of quiet. In his religious sentiments—and he was somewhat ostentatious in professing them—he was a strict Calvinistic Presbyterian. He was withal an honest man, and fond of a sly quiet joke. Methodical in every thing, he insisted upon the most punctual observance of family hours. Their food was wholesome and plentiful, but plain; and with the ascetic affectation of a certain class of citizens of the olde chool, any expression of preference for dainties, even of the simplest nature, was prohibited as a kind of crime. It was esteemed a virtue to appear ignorant of whether the food were palatable or not. One day a quantity of soot had accidentlly fallen into the broth, and some wry faces were made at the black and bitter mess. "Gentlemen," said their father, eating away with the most persevering equanimity, "I eat them, and you must eat them too."

In matters of religious discipline, if possible, greater strictness was observed,—as beseemed the house of one who was a confidential friend of Dr. Erskine, and an elder of his Session, and who is still remembered, propped upon his goldheaded cane and wrapped in his red cloak, earnestly watching the *cairn* of eleemosynary *bawbees* heaped upon the pewter plate at the door of the Greyfriars' Church. The theatre was a forbidden place. It was then customary for the High School boys to desire a play once a year. Attendance on the occasion was no compulsory, but payment of the ticket was. Old Scott duly paid the three shillings for each of his boys, but refused to permit them to enter the unholy Precincts; winding up the whole transaction with the remark, "that he would rather give it to a charity sermon."

SCOTT'S FIRST CIRCUIT.

From this excursion the young lawyer returned in time to make his debut at the Jedburgh circuit. He was anxious to obtain an opportunity of displaying his forensic skill; but his anxiety to make himself acquainted with the country and inhabitants was still greater. He was now touching upon those rude countries which intervene between the fertile Merse where much of his boyish life had been spent, and the most northern districts of England. He was anxious to penetrate into the recesses of those hills with whose rude traditions he was so familiar. In such a mood, he was walking on the streets of Jedburgh, canvassing with a proprietor from the neighbourhood the most expedient mode of accomplishing an excursion into Teviotdale, when Mr. Robert Shortreed, Sheriff-Depute of the country, passed them. "There's just your man," said Scott's friend; and proceeded to introduce the two lawyers to each other in due form. Mr. Shortreed was not only able and willing to aid the young stranger in his projected excursion—his official situation enabled him to introduce his new friend to one or two of those unfortunate culprits whose destiny it is to pass to their final doom through the purgatory of affording young barristers the same opportunity of acquiring practical knowledge that young medical men derive from infirmary patients. And the friendship thus auspiciously commenced was a lasting one; for, from that day, whenever Scott had occasion to visit Jedburgh, Shortreed's house was his home.

The debutant had reason to be satisfied with the issue of his first trial. The evening before the court sat, he had, as usual, an interview with his respectable client in the gaol. To Shortreed's inquiry on his return what was his opinion of the case, he replied, "Guilty, by G—d!" Next day, however, by some of those unaccountable turns which at times occur in judicial proceedings, the evidence for the Crown broke down, and the Jury acquitted the culprit. With a pardonable degree of triumph in an unfledged lawyer, Scott addressed his friend, "Not ill done that, to get off such a blackguard!"

Full of the buoyant spirits of one-and-twenty, with a body strengthened by his addiction to athletic exercises, and a heart triumphing in the success of his first circuit, he set out with his worthy host to explore the recesses of Teviotdale and Liddesdale. The character of the district into which he now penetrated for the first time, will be best understood from the account he has himself given of it. "The roads of Liddesdale, in Dandie Dinmont's day, could not be said to exist, and the district was only accessible through a succession of tremendous morasses. About thirty years ago" (at a much later period than that of which we are now speaking), "the author himself was the first person who ever drove a little open carriage into these wilds; the excellent roads by which they are now traversed being then in some progress. The people stared with no small wonder at a sight which many of them had never witnessed in their lives before." The manners and character of the then inhabitants Scott has made so universally known that it would be vain to attempt a description of them after him.

The friends performed their journey on horseback, Mr. Shortreed riding a gray mare, which recommended itself to the future novelist by its sagacity in crossing mosses and mires, and has since been immortalized under the name of Dumple. A characteristic anecdote of their tour used to be related with much glee by Mr. Shortreed. On visiting a person whose name and residence are sufficiently indicated by his usual designation of "Willie o' Milburn," the honest farmer was from home, but returned while Scott was tying up his horse in the stable. On being told by Mr. Shortreed that an Edinburgh advocate was come to see him, he expressed great alarm and even horror as to the character of his visitor—the old fear of the law being still so very rife in Liddesdale—as even to extend to the simple person of any of its administrators. What idea Willie had formed of an Edinburgh lawyer, it might be difficult to conjecture: but having gone out to reconnoitre, he soon returned with a countenance sufficiently radiant to show that his fears had been relieved. "Is you the advocate?" he inquired of Mr. Shortreed. "Yes Willie," replied that gentleman. "Deil o' me's feared for them, then," cried the farmer; "you's just a chield like oorsels."

SCOTT AS CLERK OF SESSION.

His attendance at his post in the inner division of the Parliament House, during the time of session, was most punctual, being generally from about ten to two o'clock of the day. His duties, however, were of so trivial a nature, consisting almost solely in taking down the decisions, or interlocutors, as they are called, pronounced by the judges in the various cases brought before them, that he had much leisure to employ himself about other matters. Accordingly, he was in the habit of writing a great portion of his extensive correspondence in the sanctuary of Themis herself, whom he had so traitorously deserted; and even it is said, devoted much of his time to composition. For example, we have been told that "Harold the Dauntless" was wholly written there during the intervals between the registration of one case and the decision of another. We have heard also an anecdote in reference to this practice of Scott, which is worthy of being recorded here. A remarkably interesting case happened to be heard one day in the division to which he belonged, in which his friend Jeffrey was engaged. In his address, the pleader displayed more than his usual brilliancy; he had become personally interested in the subject, and his eloquence, in consequence, waxed more and more animated and energetic as he proceeded. He was not so much engrossed with it, however, but that his falcon eye discerned the pen of Scott, as he himself was approaching, as if were, the acme of his argument, feying over the paper at most unwonted rate, as if striving to keep pace with the torrent of language that was flowing from his own lips. Aware of Scott's habitual indifference to the judicial proceedings of the court, Jeffrey, after his speech was concluded, leaned over the bar which separates the advocates' from the clerks' table, and requested, with a knowing smile, a sight of the *notes* which his friend had been writing down so assiduously. Scott at once handed him the manuscript, which proved to be the complete draft of his warlike and spirit-stirring lyric,

"Pibroch of Donuhuil Dhu,
Pibroch of Donuhuil,
Wake your wild voice anew,
Summon Gleancomel——,"

and written off without a word of correction. The poet at the same time stated to his friend, that whatever spirit the verses contained was owing entirely to his own eloquence; that he had begun to scribe the first two of those lines without having the slightest idea of what was to follow, or even of composing at all, but that the rapid and increasing volume of his friend's oratory ringing in his ears, although perfectly unconscious of its purport, had carried him on with his subject with an enthusiasm which it might be supposed would have been awakened by the commanding strains of "Donuhuil Dhu" himself.

Upon the youthful gallantries of Scott, the biographer had better have said nothing, or have said more; for his subsequent reflections throw a doubt upon their nature, which should not have been raised or should have been cleared up. The following is the account of his marriage. It is probable that Mr. Lockhart will favour us with a more detailed narrative of his hero's change from the Presbyterian Kirk to the English Chapel, and more minutely unfold the nature of the faith which is here described as sentimental rather than vital.

"Miss Margaret Charlotte Carpenter is described to us by an eye-witness as having been "a most lovely creature, with a profusion of dark hair, a fine pale skin and an elegant and slender person." The lady was ostensibly the daughter of a merchant of Lyons of the name of John Carpenter; but there were whispers (never satisfactorily contradicted) that her nominal guardian, the Marquis of Downshire, stood in a closer affinity to her. She was amiable and accessible, and understood to have a portion of 400*l.* per annum in her own right. These qualities, conjoined with her beauty, were no contemptible objects in the eyes of one who had passed the period when, to use his own words, "a youth is entering life, and rather looking out for some object whose affection may dignify him in his own eyes, than stooping to one who looks up to him for such distinction." At all events he attached himself to Miss Carpenter; and, assisted by the facilities which the manners of a watering-place afford to those engaged in an *affaire du cœur*, "told her his tale, and was a thriving wooer." After a protracted correspondence with Lord Downshire, the marriage was agreed upon, and the young couple were united at Carlisle, on the 24th of December 1797. It was probably about this time that, out of compliment to his lady, he transferred his allegiance from the Presbyterian Kirk, in the bosom of which he had been educated, to the Episcopalian Church. It is not for man to presume to read the heart; but as far as we can judge from word and deed, religion was with Scott more a sentiment than a vital and influential principle. The same vague reverential feeling which animated his childhood continued to sanctify his maturer feeling although overborne, from time to time, by the strong full pulse of busy manhood. But religion was not with him as with a few happily constituted natures, the animating motive and regulating principle of all his actions.

Above any other people on the face of the earth, the middle classes in Great Britain are averse to intermarriages with foreigners. Miss Carpenter's French blood would of itself have been enough to annoy the Scotts; but the rumours regarding her paternity excited their vehement indignation. The young lady was accompanied by a Miss Nicholson, who was reported to be her mother, to whom she certainly paid much deference, although there was not the most distant resemblance in their faces and figures. Aunt Jenny and all the spinsters of the line and lineage of Scott, called a council of war, to deliberate whether they could in decency visit the young couple whilst this suspicious person remained with them. The debate was summed up by a lady, to whom we have more than once had occasion to refer, who, with equal good sense and determination, declared, that "so long as she behaved herself properly, it was nothing to them who the devil she was." Scott's father and mother made their complaints ring in all quarters, asking the very servants who young Mrs. Scott was, to give greater notoriety to their discontent.—*Spectator, Nov.* 22.

A movement has been made at Leeds to get up a 'West Riding Festival to Lord Durham.' That every town and village in the riding will unite without delay, is most certain; but it is questionable, after the reply of his Lordship to the requisitionists of Manchester, whether any public steps will be taken in the affair.—*Sheffield Iris.*

A new Commission for the Treasury is prepared. The Lords Commissioners are the Duke of Wellington, First Lord; the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Maryborough, Sir John Beckett, and Mr Planta. The new Lords of the Treasury are to meet and commence their duties on Monday.

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